CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X NO. 64 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1922. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
11th Mar..	KARMALA ..	8,383
18th Mar ..	KAISAR-I-HIND.	11,430
25th Mar ..	CHINA ..	7,952
1st April ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,118
8th " ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
15th " ..	EGYPT ..	7,941
22nd " ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
29th " ..	MANTUA † ..	10,890
6th May. ..	MOREA ..	10,902
..	KALYAN† ..	8,987
..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
..	NALDERA † ..	15,825

† NARKUNDA, † MANTUA, † NALDERA } † Through steamers from Australia.

*KALYAN *Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
23rd Mar. ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
6th April ..	NEVASA† ..	9,071
18th May ..	LASHOBRA ..	8,288
1st June ..	LANELA ..	8,303

† Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th March ..	NALDERA ..	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
6th May ..	MALWA ..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
9th March ..	BARPETA.	Karachi & P. Gulf.
20th " ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
27th " ..	VARALA ..	Karachi Coasting.
13th " ..	LHASA ..	

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Cyprus Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1888.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	7th Mar.	18th Mar.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd Mar.	6th April
Saigon Maru	H. Meguro.	31st Mar.	14th April
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi.	16th Apr.	30th April

For Freight and passages, etc,, apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Yokushima
Maru J. Shibutami 5968 7th May 22nd May
Yawata Maru Y Masuzumi 6968 15th May 30May
Montreal Maru B Takiguchi 4469 31st May 15th Ap
Awa Maru N. Narui 6028 6th April 21st April

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20 000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $ 4 500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND... $25 500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000 000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Penang	Vladivostock
Hongkow	Peking	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent, per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. R. HYND.
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,58,73,523.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,44,74,608.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,31,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Captial, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 16-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,

LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent, per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00.000.

FIXED DEPOSITS —Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 82.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, NEXT TO DR. BHALCHANDER'S BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the mortgagee Seth Ramnarayen Harnandria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises on account and risk of Mr. Adamali Alibhai Suratwala, the following.—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the newly erected messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 829½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 37, 89, 91 and 687 and New Nos. 235, 1/783, 795 and 3146, Old Survey Nos. 566, 566, 567 and 576 and New Survey No. A.B./7867, the buildings formerly standing thereon, being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1210, 1210 (1.A.) and 1210 (1.B.) and 1210 (1.C.) and Street No 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and which are now assessed under D Ward No. 1210 (1) at 1210 (1C) and Street No. 1, 1A, 1AA, 1B and 1C and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Sand Gooludas on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Vishvanath Diwadkar, on or towards the West by the said Charni Road and on or towards the East by the property of Mukunbhai Vishanker and partly by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors at 9 Bell Lane or to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T. Messrs, BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order
By order of Undaji Dhanaji and on account and risk of Madhoyrao Bapooji Kothari of Thakordwar.
One overland motor car No. 5329.

AUCTION SALE of Haberdashery, Cotton Nets, Cycle Parts, Writing Pads, Penholder, Boot Polish, Brass Eyelets, Boot Studs and Shoe Ornaments, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
1 case Haberdashery.
1 case Embroidery.
1 case Cotton Nets.
1 case Cycle Parts.
2 cases Writing Pads.
1 case Penholder.
2 cases Garters, Arm Bands and Paris Garters.
1 case Brassware.
On account and risk of Messrs. Ranchod Zina and Co.:—
18 cases Boot polish black and brown.
1 cask Propert boot polish black and brown.
3 cases Heels Balls.
1 case Brass Eyelets.
1 case Boot studs.
1 case Shoe ornaments.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st Day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gymkhana Chambers,. Fort, opposite to Bombay Gymkhana valuable house hold furniture, glass crockery and plated ware dining table, chairs, Chesterfield, sofas and easy chairs, cabinet ornaments, paintings, carpets, ice box, bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, pictures glass door show cases, cane furniture, carved furniture, carpets, electric lamps, etc.,. etc.,. The property of J. E. Aspinwall Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th March 1922.

VORA AND CO,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENTS SETIN PRECIOUS STONES, SUCH AS WHITE BRILLIANTS, DIAMOND, DEEP COLOUR EMERALD, RUBY'S WHITE AND ROUND PEARLS.

"BONA-FIDE SALE."

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GENTLEMEN, JEWELLERS AND OTHER BUYERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chotnis, Kanga and Mambhai, Solicitors for Gulabchand Punanchand, the mortgagee, Messrs.. VORA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room 72 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of will known Jeweller, Krishnalal Tricumdas of Javeri bazar, the mortgagor.

Jewellery, such as very valuable single stones Diamond Rings, Marquis, Wedding and various other designed Rings, Diamond Nose Ring Earring set in Diamonds. Emeralds, Single and Double Row Pearl, Necklace, etc. etc.

The catalogues are printed and goods are on view, sale conditions will be read on before the sale is held.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required and goods should be removed within 2 days on payment of the balance.

VORA & CO.,
Bombay, 16th March, 1922.

THE

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

In the last Quinquinnial Report the Actuary remarks:—

"The Policy contracts are fully secured."

Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:—

THE MANAGING AGENTS,

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30—9-30 A. M. S. T. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum, Branch.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF ENGLISH PERFUMERY UNDERSHIRTS, KHADI, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Bruce Lane, No. 8, opposite the Alliance Bank of India, near the Merchant Bank (where goods are arranged for sale) a big lot of English Perfumery including Lotion, Scents, Brilliantine of Etkinson and others, hair oils. Fine New Persian Carpets Swadeshi undershirts, khadi and furniture of a shop including sliding door cupboard stands, etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th March 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Government and B. I. P. Railway Ltd.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Notice is hereby given that the auction sale of the remaining Surplus Miscellaneous engineering stores, etc., lying at the Auction yards at Sewree, Hajee Bunder Depot will be resumed at 1-30 p.m., (S.T.) THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT. G. I. P RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 pm. (S.T) at the above address, the following unclaimed goods sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of till seeds, bags of Jawari, bags of Bajri, bags of gram, bags of Hirda, bags of dry cocoanuts, boxes of locks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of iron bars, bundles of nails, bundles of C. P. goods, bundles of printed forms, bundles of paper cases, of thread, cases of luggage, casks of oil cases of caps, bags of sweeping grain bags of sugar, bdles of gagree, empty wooden casks loose stoves, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of about 100 tons of Iron and Mild Steel Section.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above lot of Iron and Steel Sections at Surplus Stores Depot at Hajee Bunder, Sewree, by order of the Controller (Sales).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 14 days of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (Sales), at the offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or the undersigned.

Bombay, 16th March, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 16th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 881.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CHAMPION BILLIARD TABLES (COMPLETE).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLUBS AND THE BILLIARD SALOON OWNERS.

By the order of Mr. J. R. Jackson, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at J. N. Petit's Bungalow compound, next to bridge, above Irani shop, the undermentioned two billiard tables.

2 Champion Billiard Tables, cues, balls, marking board, etc. (complete).

N.B.—25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th March, 1922.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competant Chiefs, High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 111.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer, Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2611.
Telegrams: "HINDIMAN."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujrati knowing LADY GRADUATE for the Vanita Vishram Training College and Boarding. Apply with terms to the HON. SECRETARY, Vanita Vishram, Bombay, 4.
A R3144

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Man, capable of erecting and operating, a well boring plant. Apply CHIEF ENGINEER Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS on handsome salaries and commissions to sell shares of the Company and to secure loan proposals upto the extent of 50 lacs from Rajas and Talukdars of the Province. Apply sharp to the MANAGING AGENTS, the Estates Loans and Industries (India) Limited, for terms and conditions.
A R3120

WANTED by a Leading, Old Established European House, A SALESMAN, (Salary plus Commission) in the sundry lines, hardware, electric lamps, victuals, etc. Only capable and well experienced salesmen need apply stating in which firms worked before to Box No. 7837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3135

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER, must be a good sizer, salary according to qualifications. Those who have not held independent charge in good Mills need not apply. Application stating terms, full experience and copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the MANAGER, Calico Mills, AHMEDABAD.
A R3142

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET in portions or whole the "SURPLUS" shop sheds in the Prince of Wales Museum Compound from 1st April to 31st May, 1922. Apply SECRETARY.
C 12438

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No 8.
C R2551

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with late machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

BRAND NEW HAZLEWOOD, 5/7 horse-power, Twin J.A.P. Engine Motor Cycle and Side Car, recently landed, going very cheap. Apply Box No. 7845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 12444

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—25 different Central America 8 as. 50 diff. Rs. 1-4. 25 diff. South America 8 as. 50 diff. Rs. 1-4. 100 diff. South and Central America Rs. 2-8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 12439

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R3110

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

SALARY Rs. 50-250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn and absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi.
M

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very decent VIS-A-VIS, good as new Cee Springs. Apply M. A. VAKIL, Patel Mansion, Gowalia Tank.
S R3141

LOST AND FOUND.

THE DHARMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD., LOST OR MISLAND—The Allotment Letter in respect of 12 Ordinary Shares Nos. 25228 to 25239 and 24 Preference Shares Nos. 39463 to 39486 of the Dharamsi Morarji Wolleen Mills, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Dalpatram. Bhagwanji Triveni has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of this letter should be notified within one month in the registered office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the above-named owner, DHARMSI, MORARJI and CO., Agents.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MONTHLY HIRE OR FOR CASH SALE.—The Advertisers are able to offer for sale or hire BARGES for harbour work. Enquiries and offers should be addressed to Box No. 7859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 12434

DECHANE'S HERBAL BITTERS Substitutes Quinine; more efficacious and Cheaper. In demand. WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS. Samuel Bhusare DeChane's Representative, 369, Nana Peth, Poona.
T R3131

FOR SALE—110 acres of best CARDAMOM LAND in Rajakad, Cardamom Hills, Travancon, of which 35 acres are under cultivation, 5 acres of which are in yielding stage. Apply sharp to "VERGHIS DANIEL, Esq., B.A., Magistrate, Moovatterpusha, Travancore, South India".
T R3132

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5).
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

REGISTERED NO. 339.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the undersigned has registered the following trade marks on roofing tiles. Anybody infringing his rights will be liable to be prosecuted at law:—
1. The Shrikrishna Brand.
2. The Laxmi Brand.
3. The Yeshoda Brand.
4. The Queen Victoria Brand.
5. The Gandhi Brand.
6. The Watch Brand.

B. D. NAIK,
C/o Messrs. R. D. Rai and Co.,
Mazagon, Bombay.
C3104

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1921.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
For and on beehalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd.,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd March, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given Address.
C12447

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1921.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd March, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given Address.
C12448

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 70,000 on the security of the first mortgage of an immoveable property, situate at Kalbadevi Road, belonging to Shri Ramchandraji Temple. Brokers need not apply. For particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office during Office hours.
THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.
121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C12437

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resolution of the Directors of the above Company, dated the 15th March, 1922, a Call (Third and Final) of Rs. 125 per share (New Issue) was made and it was determined that such Call be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on the 1st day of April, 1922.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls unpaid on due dates.

By order of the Board,
DEVJI DAMODER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th March, 1922.
C12445

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TSURUGA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th March from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IT IS TO BE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. CHIVLAL NIMJEE MEHTA and Mr. DOONGERSEY PITAMBER, who were partners of the firm of Messrs. Hargovan Shivlal and Company, doing business as Timber Merchants at Tank Bunder, have retired from the said firm as partners on and from 1st day of Kartak Sud Samvat Year 1977 by mutual consent and agreement, the former owing to ill-health and the latter owing to age. The remaining partners Keshavlal Chhaganlal and Messrs. Jani Vithal Ambaram and Co. have continued the firm thereafter on their own account under the old name and style. The said retiring partners have nothing to do with the said firm.
Dated this 10th day of March, 1922.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Hargovan Shivlal and Co.
31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C12414

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 3758 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE, Plaint presented and filed the 6th day of September, 1921.
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, or 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
BAPUJI YESHWANT PRABHU, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant carrying on business as a Commissione Agent, under the name and style of Shanker Bapuji and Co., at Lohar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
(1) SHIVA MAHADU BANDKAR,
(2) BHIVA SHIVA BHANDKAR,
(3) MAHADEV SHIVA BANDKAR
all of Devgad in the Ratnagiri District Hindu Inhabitants, doing business as fishermen and characters Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:
WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Denfendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,419-15-3 being the amount due at foot of an account mentioned in the Plaint with interest on Rs. 3,364-9-0 and the costs of the suit.
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of April, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
WITNESS Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of September, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 20th day of September, 1921.
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
C12446.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an auction sale held by Messrs. Bennett and Co., on the 12th of February, 1922, under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2498 of 1920 wherein Sayed Mahomed Kazrani is plaintiff and Haji Bibi Fatma Begum and others are defendants our client Mr. Dwarkadas Haridas was the highest bidder and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DECRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground situate at Chowpati on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City, containing a total area of 2299½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of the Dady Seth Charity Trust, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by plot No. 10 of the said Trust originally leased to H. M. Daruwala and on or towards the West by by plot No. 7 of the said Trust originally leased to Khatizabai wife of Haji Mahmed Nadani which piece of land was known as plots Nos. 8 and 9 on the Dady Seth Charity Estate at Chowpathy and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New Nos. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assesed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2477 (1-2) Street Nos. 389,391, 389A and 403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon and which is in the occupation of the tenant of the Receiver.
Dated this 15th day of March, 1922.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Pudchaser's Attorneys.
C12443

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJI MIRZA MAHOMEDALLI YEZDI, late of Bombay Mogal Inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.
HAJI SHAIKH HUSSEIN YEZDI, of Parsi a Mogal Inhabitant now temporarily desiding at No. 103, Frere Road, within the Fort sole executor named in the Will .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 27th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12440

AMUSEMENTS.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.
Thusday, March 16th 1922, at 9-30 P.M.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
HIS GRACE, THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY
GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
ARCHBISHOP'S CHARITIES
1. Miss H. C. Wadia.
2. Miss J. D. Adenwalla.
3. Miss R. H. Coyajee.
4. Cav. E. Minolfi.
5. Signor G. Scrinzi. F. T. C. L.
6. Signor O. Savini L. R. C. M. (*Florence*)
7. Mr. H Comfort.
8. The K. S. L I.'s Band.
TICKETS:—RS. 5, 3, 2 & 1
Plan at S. Rose & Co.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Saturday, 18th, March, 1922, at 8-30 P.M.
Shaha—Shivaji
Sunday, 19th, March, 1922, at 3 P. M.
Sanyashacha—Sansar.
PROPRIETORS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Matinee To-day Thursday at 6 p. m
The World-Famous magicians and Illusionists
SINOR CHEFALO
and Signorina Polermo.
In a new programme of
FUNS ! THRILLS ! MYSTERY !

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE PROBATION WIFE"

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
The light entertaining film programme including an interesting Drama.
"PRINCE OF THE IMPOSSIBLE"

The "STAR"
Presents
A PICTURE SUPREME !
A FILM DIVINE !!
'JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN ROTHERS
11,000 feet—1 Parts.
(A story of stories from the Book of Books ! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR Historical Production in which over 6,000 men take Part.
This Week—First SIX Parts.
together with
An Extra Variety Programme
Special Engagement of the Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSAI !
9 Artistes 9 20 Minutes 20
Most Astounding Acrobatic & other feats.
A SPECIAL DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAMME
See it at
The Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
The "STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
Four shows daily—commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
Chinese Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
SPECIAL "LADIES" SHOW—especially for the "ZANANA" Ladies of the Khoja, Memon and Muhammadan communities.
Every Thursday at 3 p.m.
No Increase in Prices.
The Film "JOSEPH" is Supplied by Mr. Esoofally Lotea-proprietor Imperial Cinema.

SECOND INSTALMENT
of the biggest serial of the year.
VANISHING TRAILS
WITH
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
SEE IT AT
Cinema Majestic
Interest increases at every Chapter.
Four shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

The Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD-BYCULLA.
Four Shows daily: 5 15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON
in
SECOND INSTALMENT
of the greatest selig super serial
Vanishing Trails
The sight of a human body sailing through the air of the clouds and held up only by a frail parachute will never fail to thrill the most jaded spectator
Follow this greatest mystery Serial even from TO-DAY.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Pride could ride not,
Nor opulance lift,
Duty when forgot
Freedom is Adrift.
SEE IN
"Juggler - or - Jadunath"
PRODUCE BY NATIONAL FILM CO.
Directed and Photographed by
S. N. PATANKER
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEW
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the folling instructions stricty and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting mony please write your nome and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructnios would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a seperate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

NO MORE PAIN AFTER EATING.

Only those who have known the torment of digestive pain and that oppressive fulness after meals can realise the marked relief which Bisurated Magnesia brings. It's so quick and so certain; all trace of pain being gone within five minutes. Bisurated Magnesia is about the best thing you can get for digestive trouble; it just stops the food fermenting and neutralises the acid; but you must try it to realise how effective it really is. Ask your chemist for a package to-day and try it for yourself—you'll soon be glad you saw this hint. But make no mistake: it's Bisurated Magnesia you need, so look on the wrapper for the trade-mark word "BISMAG." You will then be sure you have something that really will do you good.

FOR SALE
KHADAR
FROM
THE CONGRESS PANDAL
AND
KHADI NAGAR
which covered and protected our revered Delegates and Visitors at Ahmedabad last December. . . . . .
Thick quality for Coatings etc. at Rs. 0-8-0 per yard.
Thin quality for Shirtings etc. at Rs. 0-7-0 per yard.
Terms:—(1) Cash in advance along with the order.
(2) 6¼% discount allowed to purchasers of Khadi worth rupees one hundred or above.
(3) No order below Rs. 10/- will be accepted.
(4) Packing charges extra.
Apply to the Manager,
THE GUJERAT PRANTIK SAMITI KHADI BHANDAR.
Astodia Oliphant Road,
AHMEDABAD.

Messrs. Hughes & Davies
ASSAYERS AND METALLURGISTS.
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS ETC.
Gold and Silver bullion melted and assayed.
HALL MARKING of Indian Gold and Silver ware.
A SPECIALITY.
For particulars apply at our Office at
139, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

It goes without saying that
Ballwalla & Homi
Who have their Showrooms at Hornby road, opposit Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, to latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They posses unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 13th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of Rare Indian	250
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Good demand	18 94
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	18 25
New York 11 a.m. May	18 12
(As known in Liverpool at July	17 38
closing time.) Oct.	16 73
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	18 81
July	18 57

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 13th.

Months	To day's price
March	10 07
April	10 39
May	10 35
June	10 20
July	10 24
August	10 10
September	9 92
Oct.	9 82
November	9 72
December	9 63
January	9 55
February	9 50

Easy:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 13th

Months	To-day's price
March	17 05
April	17 30
May	17 40
June	17 55
July	17 68
Aug.	17 80
Sept.	17 86
Oct.	18 90
Nov.	18 00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Mar 13th.

M. G. Bengal, Good		6 45
" " Fully Good		6 88
" " Fine		7 25
" No. 1 Comra, Good		7 90
" " Fully Good		8 30
" " Fine		8 70
" Broach, Good		8 48
" " Fully Good		8 88
" " Fine		9 25
" Oomra, Good		6 35
" " Fully Good		6 75
" " Fine		7 15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York March	18 11
" " " May	18 84
" " " July	17 02
" " " Oct.	16 40
Spot Cotton at New York	18 45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	18 50
Futures at New Orleans July	18 26
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—
Demand Bills	9 1/2
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	29 3/8
Do. Foreign	64 1/4

OPENING TERM AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar 14th.

Months	To-day's Price.
Mar.	10 39
April	—
May	10 27
June	—
July	10 14
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 75
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	9 45
Feb.	—

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 14th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	45 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	113 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Apl-May. Done	£ 13 1/2
Tone Quiet and easier	
RW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Months Mar.-Apl Buyers	35
" Buyers, etc. May-Aug. Buyers	34
Telegraphic transfers	1/3 15/32
Bar silver spot no buyers closed	—
Quiet	33 1/4

COTTON.

New York, Mar 14th

Demand Bills	4 352 5

EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 14th.

On London in Paris	48 93
In Germany	1180 00
In Italy	87 18

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18 73
Christiania	24 78
Amsterdam	11 48
Switzerland	22 24
Belgium	—

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

Mid. American Spot	10 90
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	18

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 13th.

Months To day's Prices.

Futures at New York	Mar.	18 14
	May	17 91
	July	17 21
	Oct.	16 16

Liverpool, Mar, 14th.

Months. To-day's Prices

Easton Dely. M.U.O.C.S. Liverpool.	Mar.	10 38
	May	10 27
	July	10 13
	Oct.	9 73

London, Mar. 14th

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 15/16	Steady
Bar Gold	4 16 9	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4	Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar 13th.

Scotch 3 p/c	59 1/4
Bar Silver spot	33 3/8
" 2 months hence	33 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet buying. Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p/c. since 16th ulto.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 85
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 83 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 85 1/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 96 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	54 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	59 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	50 1/2
Indian 7 p/c. Loan	£ 103 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	8 1/8
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—Absence of buyers	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fer...spore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mer Apr a	£ 17 1/8
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-Mar Nomial	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—Dull.	
Cottonseed, Bombay seund delivered per ton Mar. Apl. Sellers	£ 9 1/2
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar.-Apl. Sellers... active	£ 16 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-Mar Paid	£ 19 1/2
Tone:—Quite	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar 13th.

WHEAT.

SOZARIO SANTA FE. 62 1/2 lbs. Mar Paid	55/6
GARLETTA ROSSO 64 lbs. Mar. Sellers	54/9
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers	54/9
KAENCH, BARLEY:—Mar Paid	47/6
Tone:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/8
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 35 1/2

JAVA SUGAR:

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19/
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/9
" " " " Karachi June-July Sellers	20/
Tone:—Improving tendency.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 15.

Yesterday Reuter reported 21 points lower in New York futures and to-day 3 points higher, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good Mg. Broach April, May at Rs. 430 and advanced to Rs. 434 on buying by a Japanese House. It there eased to Rs. 429 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 430. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 430. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 429 and closed at Rs. 428. Fine Mg. Oomra March opened at Rs. 361 and advanced till Rs. 364 which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 374 and went up by a couple of rupees remaining at Rs. 375 at 4 p.m., F. G. Mg. Bengal March was Rs. 332 and May Rs. 334 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. There was a good inquiry from Local millwallas and exporters on Monday last.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p. m.

Bombay, Mar. 81th.

Fully Good Broach April/May	428
" Bengal March	331
F. G. May Bengal Mar	333
Fine Oomra March	364
" " " May	374

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15th.

F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	430
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	332
" " "	May	333
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	364
" " "	May	375

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Mar 81th

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind					—
	Punjab	—	332	332	312 —
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	—	379	364	349 —
M.G. Central P.	No. 1		409	394	379 —
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	—	394	379	364 —
M.G. Broach					—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 8 p. m. on 10th Mar, 1922

Cotton	11669 Bale
Wheat	3863 Qrs.
Linseed	9640 "
Rapeseed	4065 "
Gingellyseed	2763 "
Poppyseed	876 "
Sweandevar	6344 "
Castorseed	598 "
Rice	15414 "
Myrabolams	2435 "
Cottonseed	34237 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6679 "
Jowar	201 "
Moong	312 "
Bajra	Nil
Sales	3869 "
Coal	Nil Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-7.
Bars Gold forward 28-7
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-5-6
Bars Silver ready 90
Bars Silver 1st settlement 89-8
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 89-4

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1,3 9/32
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/16
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 13/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 11/16
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 7/16
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 1/2
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 308
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 328
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 318
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 173
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 167
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 181½
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 365
London Gold ready sh 96-9
London Silver ready d 33-4
London silver forward d 33
Tone of Silver Dull China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American exchange dollars 4.32½
French exchange Frcs 48.60
Swiss exchange Frcs 22.20
Belgium exchange Frcs 52.60
Italian exchange Frcs 86.60
German exchange Mrks 1170

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56
5 per cent War Loan 82
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/10
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Munipical due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market remained strong owing to bulls forced purchases.

The folowing are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1302/8, India 120xd., Central 33xd., Tata Bank 16/4, Eastern 65.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahl Advance 2650, Alliance 320, Apollo 77/8xd., Birla Mills 95, By. Cotton 1115, By. Dyeing 1560, Bradbury 1060, Century 872/8, Cent. India 4810, Colaba Land 2400, Coorla 275, Crescent 570, Currimbhoy 1637/8, David 1490, Edw. Sassoon 560, E. D. Sassoon 5, Elphinstone 135, Fazulbhoy 1390, Finlay 900, Gokak 230, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 590, Jamshed Mfg. 495, Kastoorchand 1025, Kohinoor 3230, Madhowji 510, Meyer Sassoon 365, New Great 850, New City 740, Paban 885, Pearls 1145, Phoenix 915xd., Premier 190, Planet 270, Shapurji 370, Simplex 780, Standard 2400n., Swan 1125, Swadeshi 5140, Tata Mill 1225n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 617/8, B. Burma 505xd., B. Burma N. I. 145xd., Bt. Burma Pet 9/12 B. Tramway 110, B. Steam 235, Bundi cement 41, Ind. Cement 295, Katni Ord. 237/8xd., Katni Defd. 1160xd., New India 16, Tata Iron Ord. 62/8, Tata Iron Defd. 215, Tata Iron N. Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 175, Tata Hydro 800, Tata Oil 57/8, and Scindia Steam 7.

SPRUE & CHRONIC DYSENTERY

Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon rational and scientific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consultation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF MEDICINES

Opp. Bhuleshwar Tank, BOMBAY.
Tele. Address: "LOKAVAIDYA."

Any man who 'buries his head' in a book

is probably troubled with defective vision, though he may not have realised the fact himself. About thirteen inches is the correct reading distance, and any considerable variation one way or the other indicates some defect, and although it may be slight it is important to have it corrected, thus preserving your sight. In your own interests you are advised to consult your medical man and have your sight tested. For scientific accuracy in carrying out the prescription you can rely on

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA, RANGOON and JERUSALEM.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

The Mile at pre-war Cost

The extra Mileage derived from a Cablé Cover more than repays you for the extra initial outlay

FIT

MICHELIN CABLÉ COVERS

the latest development in Cord Tyres,

and your Tyre bill this season will be no higher than it was in 1914.

No 1.71.

The Michelin "CABLÉ" is available in the 155, 150, 135, 120, 105, 90 and 30×3½ beaded edge sections.

Also 6, 5, 4½, 4 and 3½ Straight side sections.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

"For 8 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors' and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed, and I now have no pain." In a further recent letter Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

AT THE CLUB, in the Office or the Home

the best drink for all residents in hot countries—refreshing, invigorating and health-giving—and especially for all who go in for sport and athletic exercises, is

BARLEY WATER

made carefully from

ROBINSON'S 'Patent' BARLEY

according to the following

Recipe by Mr. H. HAMMOND, M.C.A. (formerly Chef de Cuisine, Bachelors' Club)—Put the outside peel of two lemons or limes into two quarts of water, add eight lumps of sugar, and boil for ten minutes. To this add two dessert-spoonfuls of Robinson's "Patent" Barley, previously mixed to a smooth paste with a little cold water. Continue to boil for five minutes and allow to cool. When cold strain off through fine muslin, and add ice and lemon juice to taste.

J. & J. COLMAN, Ltd., NORWICH, ENGLAND

(with which is incorporated KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON).

MELLIN'S FOOD, Starch free. Untouched by hand

A PERFECT DIET for INFANTS from BIRTH

MELLIN'S LACTO, Starch free. Prepared in a few seconds

A COMPLETE DIET for INFANTS & ADULTS

where fresh milk is unobtainable

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS, for immediate use

THE IDEAL DIET during WEANING and for GROWING CHILDREN

Every Mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:

LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

A High Class Guarantee!

LEVER WATCH FREE,

C	J	R	A
E	T	H	B
T	K	E	A
S	Q	R	S

Dept.

Lever Watch, Ladies or Gent's if you solve the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

London General Supply Assoc'n 72, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

Cakes of Airy Lightness

are quite easy to make if Cook uses "Raisley" for the raising. It combines freely with ordinary flour and thus ensures every particle being equally raised and baked throughout.

Follow the directions given with each tin and success is assured.

Raisley

The SURE raising powder

Formerly known as 'Paisley Flour'

Made by Brown & Polson, Ltd. and packed in damp proof tins.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 15.

The western depression has moved into North-east India and has given light rain at Dibrugarh. Elsewhere there has been no rain. Temperature is high in Gangetic plain.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th March 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is above normal except in the extreme north: night temperatures is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Both day and night temperatures are above normal, the maximum rising to 100 deg. at Jhansi and 101 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi, but in defect in east Rajputana. Day temperature is generaly above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Rajputana excluding Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Cutch and round the gulf of Cambay. Day temperature is above normal at most stations, Bhavnagar-Para recording a maximum of 100; night temperature is in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies aere clear. Humidity is below normal except at Khandwa. Day temperature is above normal throughout, the highest maximum being 105 deg. at Nagpur; night temperature is also above the average at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mormugao. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above normal nearly everywhere; Malegaon again recorded a maximum of 102 deg. Night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The western depresston has passed away, and weather is now clear over most of the reporting area. High day temperatures presist in northern and central India, and have extended southwards in the Peninsula as far as the Madras Deccan. The excesses are most marked in the United and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th March 1922.

The western depression has given nearly general rain and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-west Frontier Province and is passing away eastwards. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Chief amounts are:—Sonamarg one inch; Dras two; Skardu, Drosh a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 15TH OF MAR. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Excess, 1st Nov. to date.
PUNJAB—						
Simla	67	45	52		11.91	+2.29
Do. (9th)	79	36	0	57	5.72	+2.09
Kasauli	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87	52	18	6	1.43	+0.21
Rawalpindi	73	47	0	49	?	?
Lahore	87	50	0	42	1.24	-1.56
Hissar	91	57	0	33	0.2	-0.12
Ambala	90	52	0	38	2.79	-2.1
Delhi	90	50	0	44	0.95	-1.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98	54	0	23	0.74	-0.01
Allahabad	99	62	2	16	0.74	-1.84
Jhansi	99	62	8	28	0.2	-1.33
Cawnpore	98	58	6	31	2.36	+0.27
Allahabad	100	66	0	30	1.39	-0.77
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	80	67	0	24	1.40	+1.19
Ajmer	90	62	2	40	0.78	-1.21
Jodhpur	96	56	8	28	0.15	-1.80
Kotah	97	66	0	25	0.05	-1.10
Mount Abu	79	62	6	30	0.27	-0.81
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Rajkot	94	60	2	43	0	-0.48
Deesa	90	57	2	31	0	-0.64
Veraval	92	62	2	53	0.04	-0.39
Baroda	96	62	2	60	0	-0.42
Bhavnagar-Para	96	65	8	34	0	-0.43
Surat	93	64	0	42	0	-0.41
Ahmedabad	96	57	0	44	0	-0.34
Broach	94	62	2	28	0	-0.52
Dohad	94	52	0	22	0.48	-0.7
Indore	97	62	0	34	0.36	-0.15
BOMBAY (CONSOLIDATED)—						
Jabalpur	97	58	2	28	2.17	-0.60
Seoni	93	57	7	15	1.92	-0.22
Akola	100	63	0	35	2.85	+0.05
Khandwa	103	60	4	33	2.20	+0.09
Akola	104	56	0	23	2.80	+0.27
Amraoti	103	62	8	18	0.62	-1.40
Nagpur	104	72	0	11	2.01	-1.01
Sambra	102	65	4	12	1.14	-1.18
Raipur	101	58	1	25	2.37	-1.11
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	88	74	4	19	0	-0.74
Santa Cruz	87	72	5	63	6.34	-0.56
Ratnagiri	88	76	9	90	4.26	-1.0
Karwar	89	75	4	89	6.13	-0.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102	68	8	22	2.6	-0.3
Aurangabad	96	64	8	21	1.03	-0.4
Poona	100	60	3	34	2.51	-0.9
Sholapur	100	70	8	15	3.00	+0.59
Nasik	98	68	2	24	2.26	+0.9
Nagpur	95	66	0	42	6.08	+0.0
Aurangabad	98	56	0	20	1.60	+0.3
Hyderabad Res.	101	65	0	28	3.44	+1.03
Hyderabad	100	60	0	42	3.78	+0.85
MADRAS (CONSOLIDATED)—						
Madras	92	78	8	19	1.97	-2.33
Calicut	89	76	9	86	6.87	-1.41
Cocanada	90	72	1	73	11.97	+1.30
Colombo	89	73	6	95	13.19	-2.80
MADRAS (TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS)—						
Nagapattam	92	80	0	78	5.10	-3.34
Salem	93	73	5	52	4.56	+1.56
Cuddapah	104	76	4	38	3.27	-1.72
Madras	91	0	0	20	0.00	-21.1
Bangalore	94	64	8	26	4.80	+1.01
Coimbatore	98	68	2	73	9.10	-8.40
Trichinopoly	100	68	9	74	5.70	-5.29
Negapatam	88	76	0	80	11.42	-2.65

INCOME TAX EXPERTS

Nagindas & Maneklal

Public Accountants and Auditors.

50, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 2560.

MALABAR RELIEF.

STATE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO COMPENSATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 14.

The Madras Legislative Council devoted to-day to the consideration of amendments on the Madras Court Fees Amendment Bill and the Stamp Act Amendment Bill.

The City Municipal Act Amendment Bill was passed into law.

At the question time with regard to the relief work in Malabar, a statement was given to the effect that the Government are advised that the State is under no legal obligation to compensate private persons for losses incurred as a result of a rebellion. They are, however, prepared as a matter of grace to assist persons who have incurred such losses in the reconstruction of their affairs. Proceeds of all the magisterial and judicial fines imposed on the rebels are being earmarked for the purpose. Should it be found possible and expedient so to impose fine under section nine of the Mappila Outrages Act, the first charge upon the amount levied will be the compensation of persons who have suffered. The question of imposing such a fine was now under the consideration of the Government. The reply also mentioned that a temporary relief was being afforded under the scheme drawn up under the Agriculturists Loan Act. It had been found that there was no need for any general remission of Government dues. Orders have been issued that collection of revenue should proceed, but no distraint should be carried out before the Revenue Divisional Officer was satisfied that suspension of collection was called for.

MALABAR (CONGRESS) RELIEF FUND.

The following further contributions have been received in this office:—

	Rs.		
Bombay merchants of Singapore (through Messrs. Waghjee Laxmidas & Co.)	581	13	4
Mr. Vithalray S. Mehta ...	50	0	0
M. T. B. College (Broach) Staff	38	8	0
Mr. A. G. Mehta (Nairobi)...	32	0	0
Mr. Sh. Shamsuddin (Delhi)	25	0	0
Mr. Dhanjibhoy Cowasji (Karachi)	10	0	0
Mr. Rustomji Dinshaji Gandhi	5	0	0
Mr. M. B. Tivari (Aden) ...	5	0	0
Mr. Harilal Gordhandas ...	5	0	0
Mr. H. M. Mehta ...	2	0	0

ANGORA FUND.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, acknowledges receipt of sums of Rs. 50 and upwards paid into his office from the 4th to the 7th March for the relief of sufferers in Angora:—

Syed Wada Pir Husain Aurangabad Rs. 225, Haji Inamuddin and Munshi Elahi Bux Saharanpur Rs. 200, Nabi Bux Sb. Mozafferpur Rs. 150, Darul Kutab Sholapore Rs. 150, Khilafat Committee Masuli Dt. Barabanki Rs. 50, Khilafat Committee Mhow Rs. 300, Khilafat Committee Ahsan Manzil Decca Rs. 2,500, Bandikui Public Rs. 429, Khilafat Committee Veramgaum Rs. 1,700, Ghulam Mohiuddin Dt. Parbhani Rs. 177, Balula and Kamid Khan Rangoon Rs. 50, Rustam Khan Sahib Balri Rs. 50, Bahullah and Hamid Khan Rangoon R. 50, Mr. Rustam Khan, Balri Rs. 50, Freinds Collections, through Ferozeuddin, Sukkur, Rs. 490, Illangakurichi Jama'at, Reddyopatti Rs. 701-12-6, Khilafat Committee, Barabanki Rs. 2,000, Khilafat Committee, Kumbakonam Rs. 100, Khilafat Committee Sholapur, Rs. 200, Collections during Bi-Aman's tour; of Behar, Province: Collection of District Gaya Rs. 15,600, District Bhagalpur Rs. 3,000, District Monghyr Rs. 9,000, Sub-Division Samastipur Rs. 8,130, Village, Bhagauni, Rs. 81-3-0, District Darbhanga Rs. 20,000, District Muzaffarpur Rs. 10,001, District Champaran, Rs. 375, District Chapra Rs. 1,500, District Arrah Rs. 2,477-7-3. Sub-Division Behar, Rs. 3638-12-0, Sub-Division Barh Rs. 645, Sub-Divssion Ranchi Rs. 1,500, Sub-Division Sasaram, Rs. 900, Patna-City Rs. 2,000, Baitulmal, Phulwari-Sharif Rs. 10,000, Village, Madul Rs. 75, Provincial Khilafat Committee, Patna, Rs. 35,886-9-9, Collections of Raipura Rs. 418-7-3, Khilafat Committee, Lonavla Rs. 501, Khilafat Committee Ghaziabad Rs. 140, Zabit Khan Sahib Garhi-Kapura, Rs. 90, Zabit Khan Sahib, Garhi-Kapura Rs. 50, Kasim Jamal Sahib, Bombay Rs. 300, Residents of Tulsipur Rs. 100, Anjuman-i-Islam, Sorathvanthli Rs. 260, Maulvi Ibrahim Khan Sahib Secretary Turkish Relief Fund, Karatia, Rs. 500, District Khlafat Committee, Memonsingh, Rs. 1,000, Muslim Hosiery Merchants of Mosa-Bazar, Bombay Rs. 4,132-7-10.

Messrs. A. M. Mahomedi and Co., of Rangoon save sent us 200 Cotton blankets for Smyrnae Dufferers.

Maulvi Hussain Ali, Waubhachran Rs. 598, Prov. Khilafat Committee Lahore Rs. 50,000, Jama't Ullah and Sons, Shillong Rs. 205, Red Crescent Society, Hyderabad, Dn. Rs. 400, Khilafat Committee, Aonla, Rs. 1,000, Fakirullah Sahib, Moderis, Gujran Rs. 200, Muslims of Sanjali Rs. 100, Secretary Angora Fund Committee, Aurangabad Rs. 100, M. Mahomed Ishaq Sahib, Darbhanga Rs. 93, I. M. Hakeem c/o. Khilafat Comittee Satara Rs. 60, Khilafat Committee Ambehta Rs. 404, Suleman Ismail Mian and Co., Simlek, Rs. 1,000, and Khilafat Committee Bagalkote Rs. 400.

BAN AGAINST CALICUT CONGRESS WORKERS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

The District Magistrate has prohibited an entry into the scheduled area with the exception of Calicut Municipality, of the Congress Workers Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, U. Gopala Menon, P. Moideen Koya, P. Achuthan, and Karur Nambudiripad.

UTKAL PROVINCE.

PROGRESS OF N. C. O.

The Hon. General Working Secretary and Treasurer of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee reviews the progress of non-violent Non-co-operation in Utkal upto the 30th of November 1921 in a pamphlet. There the Secretary shows items by items, the progress, the newly-constituted Congress province has made in the N. C. O. programme. Till November last over 54,000 people enrolled as Congress volunteers. Rs. 27,011-4-8 were collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and 50,000 charkhas and 75,000 hand-looms were working. The pamphlet gives a list of all those Congress workers who were arrested and convicted. It further shows in a statement of acounts which was duly inspected and audited by a local auditor, the receipts and expenditure in details.

N. C. O. IN ASNI.

(From a Correspondent.)

ASNI, March 8.

The constructive programme laid down by the Bardoli Working Committee is practically worked out here with great earnestness and enthusiasm. Members of the Eecutive Committee of the local Congress Committee personally go from village to village and preach the principle of non-violence and instruct the people about the stages of constructive work. The work done during the last two weeks is as follows:—

(1) Nearly thirty villages have been organised under the Asni Congress Committee Registration of new members is going on very rapidly. Subscriptions for the Swaraj Fund are also collected. (2) Under the local Sewa Samiti, an influential Panchayat has been formed. Cases are decided to the satisfaction of both parties. (3) Under the Sewasamiti a Charitable dispensary has already been started here. All sorts of medicine are kept ready in the dispensary department and are distributed to the needy. (4.) The local cloth shop-keepers had formerly promised not to sell foreign cloth upto February last. They have proved true to their promise Now, fresh promises are taken from them not to sell foreign cloth in future. (5) A substantial work has been done in the distribution of Charkhas. A school for weaving has already been started at Garhiwa. The hand-spinning and hand-weaving are gradually improving.

On Sunday, the 5th March, a mass meeting of Telis was held in the local bazar. Prominent members of Teli Community came from almost every part of the district. Pandit Juget Kishore Druvedi, Secretary of the local Congress Committee, explained to them the programme of Non-Co-operation and the attainment of Swaraj through it. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

A SOCIAL MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Probodh Kumar Das of Calcutta writes:—

In view of the decision of the Congress Committee at Bardoli and of the resolution subsequently passed in Delhi to stay all activities re mass civil disobedience until a cooler atmosphere was resorted and a more united, thorough and truly non-violent mental attitude of the people of India was developed, and as the present necessity of the country demands, it behoves us to direct our attention first of all to try to remove the social exclusiveness amongst, the Hindus Mohamedans, Christians Jains, Parsees, etc. One of the best methods to bring about such a result is to organise intersect social function, in which all communities might freely mix and partake of refreshments and develop brotherly love and amity. We intend to arrange one such function during the 1st week of April We have invited the leaders of different provinces to come with as many friends as they can to Calcutta and meet together and thus show to the world that the Indians have shaken off the old spirit of exclusiveness, so sedulously fostered for years past. We invite all our friends and well-wishers to the function and request them to write to the Secretary for tickets.

To make the huge gathering a success it is necessary to issue tickets to persons desirous of joining the function. This would also enable us to know what would be the number expected to join the function. These tickets would be sent free to those who are unable to contribute towards the expenses. Those, however, who are able and willing to contribute towards the expenses will kindly remit any sum they desire for the ticket minimum being Re. 1. In order to carry out the objects set forth above, a committee has been formed.

The office of the Committee is situated in the rooms of the Bengal Health Preserving Association, 46, Amherst Street Calcutta. The Secretaries are Messrs. Mohini Mohan Samanta and Kartic Chunder Gupta.

RE-CONVERSION OF FORCIBLY CONVERTED HINDUS.

The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Drs. B. S. Moonjee and N. B. Khare and Mr. Bhavan Shanker of Nagpur have issued an appeal to the people all over India for Rs. 50,000 which they estimate will be required to meet the expenses incurred in readmitting the forcibly converted Hindus and in purifying the defiled temples in Malabar.

All subscriptions to be sent to the firm of late Sir Kasturchand Daga Nagpur C. P which will send them printed receipts for amounts received. All correspondence on the subject be addressed to Dr. Moonje, Nagpur, C. P.

Statistics prepared for the Publicity Bureau with regard to the prices in Madras in February showed an increase in the cost of living over that in January, 1914, 70.8 per cent. and in the cost of food alone 63.7 per cent.

A Trichinopoly message says the judgment in the Karur Drama Rioting Case was delivered by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, convicting 12 out of 52 accused.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

AN APPEAL TO NATIONALISTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time that we, the Indian people should immediately take into consideration the warmest sympathy spotaneously born for the sacred cause of India's freedom in the liberty loving people of America. We must further remember that Irish Free-State would never have come into existence if there had been no American sympathy. There is an erroneous notion with us that even Americans, although a great liberty-loving nation, would not be so chivalrous and politically philosophical, as to actively help us in this struggle of winning India's liberty. Let me warn you against this erroneous conception of ours. We are even to-day politically very orthodox. We have no correct information of international politics. We have no international broad vision. We still think India is the whole world. We still believe we can remain isolated from the whole world. The sooner we realize the correct present-day importance of the American public opinion in the world politics, the better for us. This will hasten us in solving India's present intricate problem considerably.

First thing we must realize that to-day, American public opinion is very eager to help India. The American press is devoting column after column for spreading information of present-day Indian events.

American senators are bold enough to declare in the senate that India's case has to be solved for securing the world peace and trade. I am not dreamy. I am not exaggerating, I am speaking facts. I had the occassion to observe this favourable change in the American democracy in Washington, the heart of American politics.

A leading article appeared in the "New York American," a daily paper subscribed by millions. This article as will be seen, comes from the pen of Mr. William Randolph Hearst who is a powerful figure in the newspaper business. He has got a big syndicate. He owns hundreds of papers throughout America. Let me further tell you, that there were only Mr. Hearst's papers which incessantly kept the fire burning over the Irish cause.

The Irish nation has openly thanked him for the widest and greatest publicity he gave to the Irish cause in America. Now as the Irish case is settled Mr. Hearst has commenced to wield his powerful pen for India's cause. The striking proof of that is the article which was printed under his name and in bold type. This article has been read by millions of Americans as it appeared in so many of his papers simultaneously throughout the length and breadth of America. We would be politically big fools if we do not utilize the present active and warmest sympathy in furthering our cause.

The second thing we must realize, is that Americans if the whole programme is properly, tactfully, and systematically managed will actively subscribe by millions if Indian National Congress would like to have finan ial support.

The third thing we must realize is that American Senators, Congressmen, publicists, newspapermen, would be perfectly agreeable to visit India personally in order to have first-hand knowledge and information about India, and it will be quite essential for the Indian National Congress to invite these people and to afford every opportunity for this purpose.

The fourth thing we must realize is the British Statesmen are really influenced by American public-opinion. This World War has made America the most powerful nation in every respect, notably in finance and that is the reason the British are very much eager to avoid any antagonism with American public-opinion.

Advantage of this situation can only be taken if the Indian National Congress and Khilafat Committee immediately arrange to send a deputation of first class people; say five to ten and if there are one or two ladies such as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Saraladevi Chowdhari, or Mrs. Avaentikabai Gokhale, the immediate purpose would be sereved. I assure the deputations of the grandest reception by the American public through Press and platform. The widest publicity will be given and greatest good will be done to the Indian cause. *If Mahatmaji could have come for a few months it would have been invaluable.*

The next thing which this deputation should do is to open a permanent Congress and Khilafat office in Washington and to keep one of its members in charge so that the American public may freely come and render their help there, and also get whatever information they may be eager to seek. An expense of five to ten thousand dollars will be enough annually for this purpose. Without finances and without responsible man in charge the organisations become worthless. Such is the case of Indian organisations in America after the departure of Lalaji.

Some of the "America returned" Indians might oppose this move on their past but not up-to-date, knowledge. But let me tell you, that present American feelings towards India are quite distinct from what they were before. Every day is bringing a rapid, wonderful and very favourable change for India. I am speaking with proofs. The Amereican press is very favourably disposed toward the Indian cause. In Washington, as Correspondent for the Kesari for the Limitation of Armaments Conference, I received the most cordial treatment from the President down accorded to an ordinary correspondent of the American press.

In conclusion, I appeal to Mahatmaji and to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and the Central Khilafat Committee to act immediately on the concrete suggestions made above, and I assure you that this move will certainly tell not merely upon the Government of India, but also upon the British Parliament n London. The latter will be forced to satisfy the Indian people. Of course that does not mean that we should suspend activities in the present movement in India in fact we must stand (every man and woman) behind Mahatmaji and follow his programme implicitly and if all the above is done Swaraj is ours.—Yours, etc.

R. B. SAPRE.

11 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 15.

S S Reichenfels, Eggert, Bremen.
S S Isuruga Maru, Wasuzaki, Kobe.
S S Petersham, Duffee, Durban.
S S Pundit, Clingam, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Tasmanic, Venlufond, Calcutta.
S S Clan Mackinon, Thomson, Glasgow
S S Bamora, Leech, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Pundit for Calcutta.
Steamer Lightning for Rangoon.

S S Reichenfels:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Reichenfels, 2936 tons, Captain E Eggret, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen, with a general cargo.

S S Pundit:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Punjut, 3199 tons, Captain J Clingan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bosnia:—The A Nimaze's steamer Bosnia, 7406 tons, Captain A T Reing, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain G A Leech, will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 15.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—200 bales I cotton. H Surajmal; 500 bales I cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 500 bales I cotton, G G Kaisha.

S S Tokushima Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales I cotton, G G Kaisha.

S S Tokushima Maru for Moji:—300 bales I cotton, G G Kaisha; 200 bales I cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—19 bales woollen carpets, Allen Bros; 1 bale woollen carpets, 10 bundles lamb skins, H A Hammoth; 15 bales cow hides, I. Tharea; 39 bales cow hides, The Western India Tanneries; 110 cwts nux vomica, 87 cwts dry chillies, M Jagerbhoy; 450 cwts M O pearl shell, G B Hurji; 230 cwts gum olibanum, 105 cwts gum ghatty, K Jivandas; 200 bales hemp, D B Khan; 38 bales hemp, E Tybhoy.

S S China for London:—40 cwts khismis, S Gordhandas; 2 cwts dragon blood, 3 cwts gum myrrah, 80 cwts gum olibanum, A H Mawji.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—275 bales oomra cotton, E Spinner.

S S Mandala for Ghent:—275 bales oomra cotton, E Spinner.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—112 bales Bengal cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—22 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 55 bales Bengal cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—75 bales sivri hemp, R Ramjivan; 225 bales sivri hemp, E Motilal; 8 bales I wool raw, 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 3000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Birla Bros; 2270 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, Dalal Bros.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:— 100 bundles shooks, 16 bundles iron hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co.

S S Kristianiafjord for Hull:—9000 cwts cotton seed, 2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Kristianiafjord for Dunkirk:—440 bales I cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Warfield for Hull:—31000 cwts cotton seed, Vilkart Bros; 1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—2500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Baron Cowder for Dunkirk:—250 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison; 10000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co; 201 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales I cotton raw, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Baron Cowder for Hamburg:—150 bales hemp Indian, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1000 cwts ajwan seed, 8000 cwts gingilly seed, 2000 cwts linseed, 100 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros; 12000 cwts groundnuts, 2000 cwts gingilly seed, Strauss and Co; 280 bales oomra cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Oakfield for Hamburg:—700 cwts myrabollams, M B Kaisha.

S S Ischila for Genoa:—6000 cwts groundnuts, S G Italiana Ltd; 450 bales oomra cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Malay Maru for Hongkong:—75 bales grey C twist, Birla Bros.

S S Malay Maru for Kobe:—300 bales I cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Malay Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales I cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—850 bales oomra cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

March 15.

S S Cranfield from Akyab, Agents B I S N Co:—1069 bundles tamarind, 16575 bags rice, 160 bags cocoanuts, 2536 bundles coir dholls, 1078 bundles coir yarn, 51 jottas cocoanuts, 2365 bags coffee, 100 bags ginger, 1202 bags 56 robbins copra, 58 bundles dry chillies, 68 bags fishmaws, 11 bales sharkfins.

S S Bahrein from Aden, Agents Bombay-Persia S N Co and Arab Steamers Co Ltd:—51 bags dry fish, 17 bags fishmaws, 4 cases 9 boxes specie, 26 packages fish fins, 171 bundles saji khar, 38 bags moong, 15 bags gum, 6 bags gum Arabic, 5 bags gum myrrh.

S S Orissa from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—97978 bags rice, 163 cases cutch, 94 bags green moongs, 889 bags cotton seed, 20 cases candles.

S S Simla from Hamburg, Agents Graham and Co:—100 casks alizarine, 225 cases beer, 6 cases woollen shawls, 44 casks 179 casks 90 barrels aniline colour, 4410 bags sugar, 9 cases cotton seed.

S S Trafford from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—2 cases roller skins, 476 bundles cotton piecegoods, 376 bundles cotton yarn, 35 cases colour, 11 cases biscuits, 2200 cases whisky, 100 cases beer, 7 cases tobacco, 80 cases cigarettes, 300 cases coal tar.

S S Karapara from East and West Africa, Agents B I S N Co:—1310 bales cotton, 903 bundles cloves, 48 baies hides, 171 tusks 11 pieces 8 cases ivory, 164 bags bees wax.

S S Barpeta from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co:—169 bags raisins, 139 cases shark fins 23 bundles specie, 889 bundles dry fish, 34 bags A kernels, 67 cases fish maws, 58 cases 62 jottas assofoetida, 88 bundles carpets, 14 bags almonds, 10 cases 151 bags gum, 110 bags tobacco.

S S Tevere from Triest, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co:—775 pieces dealwood boards, 1861 pieces dealwood planks, 100 bales cartoons, 20 cases liquors, 2950 barrcels cement, 4 cases cotton piecegoods, 330 cases vermouth, 1732 bags almonds, 10 bags cotton yarn, 2 cases shawls.

S S Garbeta from Calcutta, Agents B I S N Co:—12 bags rice, 72 bundles cardamoms, 101 bags coffee, 25 bales jute twine, 43 cases medicines, 1316 robbins 610 bags copra, 23 bales C canvas, 505 bags cocoanuts, 23 bags raisins, 141 bags nux vomica, 20 bundles figs, 18 bales cotton, 200 bags tea, 38 bundles yarn waste, 702 bundles cotton yarn.

S S Akbar from Jeddah, Agents The Bombay and Persia S N Co and Arab Steamers Ltd:—85 cases specie, 2 bags henna leaves.

FRESH LARGE SHIPMENTS OF

WHITE MARBLE FLOORING REAL CARRARA QUALITY, RED ITALIAN PONZANO HEXAGON FLOORING TILES AND GREY ASBESTOS SEMI COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS RECEIVED

Apply for particulars and prices all sent free to

Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.

Marble and Tile Merchants and Contractors, 20-A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2509.

NEW ERA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The Board of Directorate consists of able professional men. The rates of premium well within easy reach of all classes of people. Policy contract contains no vexatious terms and conditions Protection against accident and permanent sickness. Every loading phase of Life Insurance to be found with the Company. For particulars apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED.

Messrs. D. G. VIN & CO., Managing Agents, Examiner Press New Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE

Against Fire Accident Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

18-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Manager for India G. M. ROSE.

SAFES AND LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gabe and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karanj, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.) Soliciting inquires and orders.

INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.

Show Room:—290, Shaik Memon Street Near Mulji Jetha Market. Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road Near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

O. R. RAILWAY.

DERAILMENT NEAR SANDILA

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 14.

Another derailment has occurred on the Oudh Rohilkhand Railway between Rahimabad and Sandila Stations dislocating the entire railway traffic since last night. A goods train proceeding in the direction of Bareilly was found on arrival at Sandila Station to have parted with a greater part of its load enroute. It was found out that coupling chain linking two wagons had snapped and further investigation has brought to light that one of several wagons had been running with a heated axle and at mile 226 got out of the rails and from that point onwards right up to Sandila portion of the train was running over the sleepers. The permanent way has ordinarily been in rotten condition on account of which several derailments have occurred before on this line. As a result of the last night's occurrence about three miles of it have almost wholly been wrecked. Four wagons have turned turtle blocking line completely and passengers are being transhipped. Conditions of transhipment are unsatisfactory. Though Lucknow is about one hours' run from the scene of the accident and fast shuttle trains could be run minimising delay and inconvenience to public and mails things have hitherto been done with a degree of indifference not easy to explain. The first train conveying transhipped passengers arrived at Lucknow at 1 p.m. Although the passengers have had to be held up for hours together little thought appears to have been given to improvising water or refreshments arrangements for their convenience telling particularly on a bulk of the Indian passengers. As line in parts is completely torn up it requires considerable time and labour to repair the havoc. Meanwhile relief trains from Lucknow are at work trying to effect a temporary diversion to restore normal through running of the trains.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE IN RY FARE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 14.

The Madras Railway passengers Association has sent to the Government of India, a telegram protesting against a further increase of the railway fares.

REDUCTIONS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S SUCCESS.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON GRANTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 15.

With the formation of the National Party, under the leadership of Sir Sivaswami Iyer, it was apprehended that the Democratic Party, which has of late been doing some useful work by successfully setting its face against Bureaucratic measures should not be allowed to have its own way unfettered. Indeed, the Chief Whip of th National Party, Mr. Samarath, boasted o several occasions that the Democrati Party's power was gone for ever. Govern ment on their part have been counting great deal on Sir Sivaswami Iyer. To-day' proceedings of the Assembly, however dash all the hopes of both the Government and the National Party, because the Democratic Party, whose strength was twice put to test, came out successful on both the occasions. In the former case it was a very easy victory, because the Nationals joined them in their crusade against Government but on the other occasion, they were faced by the entire official block, which was reinforced by the National Party as a whole and in spite of all these odds, they scored a magnificient victory, leaving Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Samarath sadder and, I hope, wiser men. The National Party, according to its Chief Whip is a check on the Democratic Party and acts as a moderating influence on their extremism, but it will not take long for Sir Sivaswami to find out that he and his hock are neither herds nor beasts. On the very first day of their state entry in Party politics, they have been taught a salutary lesson that unless they make a common cause with the Democratic Party and vote against Government, their existence itself would be gone.

Sir Sivaswamy is a man of brains and he can easily take the leadership of the Democratic Party, if only he joins them, and sincerely works for it. As it is, party politics in the Assembly seems to be growing more for individual popularity than for the country's welfare.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATS.

The two instances in which Government suffered heavy defeats were in respect of their opposition to the Democratic Party's motions to reduce by five per cent. the demands under the heads "Customs" and "Income tax". There are in all more than sixty heads in the Budget and the number of amendments exceed three hundred, promising a five days' battle with Government under the first head "Customs," which was afterwards styled the "Revenue" Producing Department, sanction for an expenditure of over 70 lakhs was asked for, but the amendment of Mr. Rangachariar to reduce it by five per cent was supported by the entire non-official house including the national party. The non-official members fought for the principle of five per cent. reduction, not only under this head, but under each head of the Budget. Because the Retrenchment Committee, they contended, must be given a clear mandate that they should, by hook or crook, find out the necessary cuts under those heads. Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Finance Member, exclaimed "Why apply the brute force of your vote, let retrenchment be carried out by the proposed Committee, which must be given discrimination," and up rose Mr. Rangachariar, the member for Finance in the Democratic Party, who told the Finance Member of the Government of India that in England the Geddes Committee were given the mandate, which it had to carry out and the same thing should be done in India in view of the financial bankruptcy. Dr. Sarbadhikari and Mr. Iswar Saran made valuable contributions to the debate. All these had the desired effect and when the motion was pressed to division it was carried by 63 votes to 34. Amidst loud applause of the Democratic and National Parties, both of which deserved the credit in this connection.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

I may inform your readers of the attitude of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who is the Deputy President of the Assembly. Although he has full freedom to speak and vote as he likes he rarely takes part in discussions, except in helping Government out of any obvious difficulties, and never votes with the people. To-day he stood neutral at the time of voting on his motion for reduction, whereas his friends like Mr. Jamnadass Dwarkadass and Sir Sivaswami Iyer voted on the popular side. Surely he had a convenient opportunity to shake off his pro-Government tendencies for once but he preferred to remain neutral. However, the non-official cause succeeded, as indeed it was bound to. But in the other instance, namely, at the time of voting on Dr. Gour's motion for reduction of 5 per cent. under the head "Income Tax," Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was the first to vote with the Government because he saw the National Party not only opposing the motion tooth and nail lent going to the "noes" lobby en bloc. Indeed, the National Party severely left the Democratic Party in the cold, because, forsooth, as their leader declared the Income Tax was not the suitable subject for attack. Some members of that party, including Mr. Cotelingham even, outdid themselves in their opposition to the motion, but eventually they had all to go crestfallen. All the nominated members, voted, of course, with the Government. Theirs is not to reason why, theirs is but to vote and die, and so they rallied themselves against the Democratic Party which, however, stood the trail. The division bell rang and when the House divided, it was found that 49 were for reduction and 47 against it, amidst the Democratic Party's cheers and the Assembly adjourned.

REDUCTION OF GRANTS.

The discussion to-day revealed a desire to reduce the demand on every head by five per cent. and make more cuts wherever possible. This is calculated to bring in a saving of nearly two crores. In regard to the Finance Bill there are several amendments which are expected to reduce the taxation proposals to the extent of at least ten crores. These fall under the heads Excise, Duty on Cotton, Salt Tax, Kerosine Oil, Duty on machinery, etc. Thus on the whole, if the present anticipations are fulfilled, there will be a deficit of over fifteen crores covered and the Government must have to find some means of getting out of their difficulty. The non-official members seem to be slowly realising the gravity of the situation, and it is to be hoped that they will bend the Government to the popular will even more strongly than they are at present doing.

DEMOCRATS' VICTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 14.

When the Assembly resumed sitting after lunch, the discussion on the demand for grant was proceeded with. The next head for consideration was taxes on income under which Government demanded Rs. 4,480,000.

Dr. Gour attempted a wholesale reduction of five per cent not only under this head but under all heads numbering more than sixty. The President ruled that motions for reduction should be brought under each head.

FIVE PER CENT REDUCTION.

Dr. Gour thereupon confined his demand for reduction by five per cent to the head under taxes on income. Sir Malcolm Hailey after pointing out that every item under this head had been accepted by the Standing Finance Committee advised the House to adopt the businesslike course of leaving the matter of reduction to the retrenchment committee. No doubt, reduction of expenditure was, he said, possible but if there was reduction the result would be that there would be no improvement, in income-tax administration, which the whole House and the country demanded.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey while sympathising with the Finance Member, urged that lump sum retrenchment of a certain amount in the whole budget was the better way of dealing with the question before the House, than reduction under each head.

Mr. Joshi thought five per cent, reduction was not too much. Though a member of the Standing Finance Committee he would approve of the appointment of a number of officers on high salaries as proposed by Government. The department must run this year with a small staff carried out properly in time. Then they could think of additional staff.

Mr. Spence, Bombay opined that any reduction in the staff of the Income-tax department would result in the reductoin of income itself.

Mr. Rangachariar on the other hand thought that the income-tax machinery was now perfect and said that although he was a member of the Standing Finance Committee he had no hesitation in moving for reduction of five per cent. especially in view of the pitiable financial condition.

"GOVERNMENT NOT A KING."

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that Government was not a king for the introduction of a complete scheme of improvement this year, and informed the House that three crores of rupees were still uncollected in Bombay due to inefficient staff. Mr. Soha Lall suggested that instead of entrusting the work of collection of tax to special officers, it would be better to leave it to a local officer who knew the local condition better. Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Renouf supported the view of Government as also Mr. Cotelingam, another member of the Standing Finance Committee who was quite convinced by the satisfactory explanation given to him by the Finance Member before the committee, as to the necessity for every item of expenditure.

Mr. Walimohamed Hussannally protested against the appointment of a special officer in a small place like Karachi and Dr. Nandlal declared himself against new expenditure at a time when they were on the verge of bankruptcy.

SIR SIVASWAMY IYER..

At this stage Sir Sivaswami Iyer, the leader of the National party in a short speech said that while sympathising with the principle of demand for reduction of five per cent, he thought that the income department was not the suitable subject for attack, in order to complete the scheme for separation of the central from provincial finance. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that they should accept the demand.

Mr. Haiman Singh spoke last in favour of five per cent. reduction as moved by Dr Gour and when the motion was pressed to division, it was carried amidst loud applause of the Democratic party, 49 voting for and 47 against the latter number including the votes of the National Party.

After the adoption of five per cent reduction several other amendments were brough forward under same head but were either withdrawn after the explanation of the Finance Member or were negatived. The Assembly eventually sanctioned the total demand under income tax after reduction of Rs. 2,37, 50, which is five per cent. of the total expenditure.

At 5-30 in the evening, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy who occupied the Chair a few minutes before called upon Mr. Chatterjee Industries Secretary to move the next demand under salt.

Mr. Rangachariar moved that due to lateness, the House should adjourn.. The President put to House the motion and adjourned the Assembly till to-morrow.

There were several motions for big reductions under the head of Salt.

Mr. Shahani moved for a cut by 20 lakhs. Mr. Innes and Mr. Chatterjee pointed out that reduction could not be made in expenditure on items like excavation, etc., without seriously affecting the revenue under salt. The reduction would, therefore, have to be effected only from the pay of employees which amounted to fifty lakhs. They asked how could large reductions like twenty lakhs be possible in expenditure? Mr. Shahani's amendment was then put and negatived. In view of the Government explanation the Democrats and the Nationals gave up the idea of five per cent. reduction under this head and withdrew their motions to this effect in favour of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey who asked for a reduction of Rs. 1,71,450 which is below one per cent. of the demand. Mr. Innes declared while he would make every effort to reduce expenditure, he could not promise that he would be able to carry out the economy recommended by Sir Vithaldas. The reduction was put to vote and carried without division. The reduced demand Rs. 1,32,89,550 under salt was then put and agreed to.

OPIUM DEMAND.

The next item was opium The demand for which stood at over one crore eighty-six lakhs. Sardar Gulab Singh moved for a cut of fifty lakhs under this charge. Sir Malcolm Hailey informed the House that out of the total expenses under opium about thirteen lakhs were spent on pay of the services and the rest were incurred on the process of buying and selling opium. He explained that Government gave advances to Zemindars and was later on able to sell opium for considerably higher price than the cost. The fact that the revenue under this head was dwindling was due in part to falling off in demand of the outside customers. He said, any reduction in money spent on the present economical operation for buying and selling opium would seriously affect the revenues. The only item which would therefore be affected by the axe would be the pay of services which cost about thirteen lakhs. He left it to the House to say how they could make reduction of fifty lakhs out of thirteen lakhs. Sardar Gulab Singh's resolution was negatived. The Finance Member's remarks resulted in Mr. Rangachariar withdrawing his motion for usual five per cent. reduction of over nine lakhs in favour of a more modest resolution of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who recommended retrenchment to the extent of two lakhs.

Sir Malcolm Hailey opposed this motion, also as he found it difficult to save two lakhs out of thirteen lakhs of expenditure.

Dr. Gour sympathised with the Finance Member's difficulty, but reminded him that the (Finance Member) had not so far responded to the demand of non-officials for a reduction of five per cent. in the total expenditure. If the Finance Member could promise a five per cent. cut in the total the House would be relieved of the trouble of carrying reductions under each head as it came and Government would be free to distribute that reduction under all heads as it liked. When the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was put to vote the Democrats and the Nationals voted with the mover and by 64 votes to 32 carried out the reduction. The reduced sum for opium was then granted. The demand for Rs, 1,56,000 under land revenue was also cut down by Rs. 7,800 (five per cent.) on the motion of Mr. Rangachariar without a division.

GRANT FOR STAMPS.

The sixth demand amounted to Rs. 12,45,000 under stamps (including expenditure in England) Mr. Kamat wanted its reduction by about four and a half lakhs. His object was to draw attention to the fact that there were certain firms in this country which could carry out orders for stamps which were now placed in England and that thus reductions could be effected. Mr. Innes said that he was afraid, the proposal, however important, had only an academic importance inasmuch as the ten years' contract with the English firm for supply of these stamps did not end till December, 1924. The Government had taken up the consideration of the question of manufacture of stamps in this country. Mr. Kamat then withdrew his motion.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer asked the Commerce Member if he could state whether by the time contract expired Government would be able to place orders in India.

Mr. Innes explained his inability to give any such promise at present.

Mr. Rangachariar said unless the required assurance was given by Government his party would insist on reduction by Rs. 11,740 of which he formally moved. He asked what was the Industries department doing all years if it could not even make India self-dependent in the matter of manufacture of stamps. It was this attitude of Government in the past which had made non-officials to adopt a firm attitude at this juncture.

Dr. Gour and Mr. Samarth informed the Commerce Member that stamps of Indian origin were already being used by the Indian States.

Dr. Gour contended that placing of contract in England for ten years was improper.

Mr. Innes promised an enquiry on the points raised. The motion of the Democratic Party when pressed to vote was carried by 50 against 41. The minority included Government and the National Party votes.

EXPENDITURE ON FORESTS.

The next demand was for Rs. 7,41,000 under forest. Several motions for minor reductions were moved in order to elicit certain information and were afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Hullah, Secretary for Agriculture, refuted the view that forest being "Provincial transferred subject" the Central Government should not spend money. He showed that the Government of India had penty of work to do in the direction of improvement of this department which was virtually the gold mines of India. Mr. Rangachariar announced amidst applause that the Democrats had decided not to reduce grant under this department which was a great national asset and a proper development of which would bring in a sufficient revenue to relieve the tax-payer of his existing burden. They would not be reluctant to grant expenditure under forest provided due regard was had to the Indian interests.

Mr. Spence complimented Mr. Rangachariar for the decision of his party not to apply the democratic axe to these gold mines of India. (Laughter.) The demand under forest was then sanctioned without any reduction. This is the first time the seven demands so far voted that has been let off without any reduction.

At quarter past one the House rose for one hour for lunch.

RAILWAY GRANTS.

The Assembly resumed sitting after

(Continued on page 8.)

FIRE IN SEWRI TIMBER YARDS.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT 4 LAKHS.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at about 5-25 p.m. (S. T.) in the Timber sheds situated at Sewree belonging to Messrs. Sultanally Allibhoy, Tricumji Jivandas Pestonji Dhunjibhoy, Jamshedji Kavasji Dubash, Sorabji Hormasji Wadia, Hassan Saleh Mohamed, Haji Ibrahim Essaji. Another timber shed behind the sheds of Hassan Saleh Mohamed belonged to Mia Mohamed Chhotani, who has also a Saw Mill near by.

One of the labourers in the sheds on seeing smoke issuing from the temporary erected roofing quarters where the labourers were cooking their food, raised an alarm. The Byculla fire-engine followed by other fire-engines from Bhuleshwar, Chinchpogli, Wari Bunder, Sewree Balula Tank and Mandvi hurried to the scene. Before the arrival of the fire-engines, the temporarily erected sheds were completely gutted.

Scarcity of water hindered to a great extent, the work of the fire-brigade men. Unfortunately, it being low-tide it was found very difficult to cope with the situation. Mr. Masani the Superintendent of the Bombay Water Works Department did all he possibly could to obtain a sufficient supply of water. For well-nigh an hour not a drop of water could be had and the fire-brigade officers were helpless to render any aid. At last Mr. Laiton of the Byculla Fire Brigade, ordered his lascars to extend the hose-pipes to get even a little supply of water from the sea. In the meanwhile the first two sheds were completely destroyed.

By 6-30 p.m. the water-supply increased. But practically five of the sheds were completely ablaze. The fire-men, then, extended their hosepipes to the back portion of the sheds belonging to Messrs. Wadia and Haji Ibrahim and tried their best to stop the flames from spreading to the timber-shed situated at the other end of the road. One of the lascars of the Byculla Fire Brigade was seriously injured while he was removing some big pieces of timber from the shed of Mr. Essaji.

Destite the Fire Brigade's strenuous efforts all the seven timber-sheds were completely destroyed.

The cause of the fire is stated to be the falling of a spark of fire from the temporary sheds where the labourers were preparing their food.

Mr. Wadya, who has sustained serious losses said that several complaints were lodged by him and other neighbouring timber merchants with the Bombay Port Trust for the removal of the temporary quarters of the labourers, but they were unheaded by the authorities concerned.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of damages caused by fire. But the figure can be safely put down at four lakhs of rupees. Most of the timber sheds are not insured.

Mr. Holman, Commissioner of Police arrived on the spot at 8 p.m.

SHIKARPUR AND PRINCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, March 14.

At a meeting in Shai Bagh, under the auspices of the Congress Committee, the following resolution was passed:—That the meeting strongly protests against the action of some individuals having raised donations for the arch welcoming the Prince and further states that Shikarpur is not prepared to offer welcome to the Prince till the Punjab, Khilafat and Swaraj questions are not settled.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

A CONTRACT THAT FAILED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, regarding tenders for the work of constructing a concrete bridge at Bandra to carry new Tansa pipes. The letter stated a contract was entered into with the Indian Construction Co., for the work. In this connection the Indian Construction Co., on being called upon to execute the work raised various difficulties and finally informed the Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, in their letter of the 26th January that they would not proceed with the construction of the bridge. He therefore ordered the forfeiture of their tendered deposit amounting to Rs. 2,500 which has been credited to the Municipal fund. In the original estimates which were approved by Corporation Resolution No. 4380, dated the 12th August, 1921, the cost of this work was estimated to be Rs. 63,000 only. With the object of improving communications between Bandra and Mahim, he had intended to construct the bridge for these pipes in such a way that it could in the future be converted into an additional road bridge 30' wide, on an alignment adjoining B. B. and C. I. Railway embankment. Certain difficulties had now arisen in connection with this proposal and he was satisfied that it was desirable if the bridge was to be ready so as not to delay the completion of the pipe line to construct a bridge for the pipes only on a different alignment. This will, it is hoped, result in an appreciable saving.

SERVICES DURING RIOT REWARDED.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Commissioner stating:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 3917 of the 9th January, 1922 sanctioning a reward of a month's pay to certain Municipal employees for the good work done by them during the recent disturbances in the City and request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act to an additional grant of Rs. 11,250 being made from the Surplus Cash Balance to supplement the current year's establishment grant of the Fire Brigade Department to meet the charges of reward to be granted to the employees of that Department who are entitled to it under the Resolution."

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation recommending the grant.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

B. E. S. OLD BOYS "A" (2) BEAT BOM. GYM. (1)

There was quite a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators on the Gymkhana ground yesterday (which increased as the day wore on) when the teams of the Grant Medical College and R. I. M. Dockyard retired with honours equal the scores being one goal all. In the other match, the B. E. S. Old Boys "A" team secured a victory over the Bombay Gymkhana by two goals to one. As regards the Grant Medicals they made a fine performance, indeed, the more so because they had to play under a handicap of one short, viz., Saldannah, their left winger who was fouled just after the initial bully-off-and falling on his shoulder fractured his clavicle and was sent to the hospital. In spite of this the Medical team gave a creditable display against a team which had the advantage both of numbers and of weight.

GRANT MEDICALS DRAW WITH R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Game began punctually and right from the bully-off Saldannah the Medical left winger made a determined rush with the ball but just on the fringe of the striking circle he was fouled and sustained the injury already referred to. This was a blow to the Medical team, for the R. I. M. team was maintaining sustained pressure on the medical citadel and it was no wonder first blood went to the R. I. M., Smithers the right inner finding the netted space in convincing fashion. This put the Medicals on their Mettle and the bully-off saw Perkins with the ball right up to the enemy goal where he was penalised for "Stocks" and lost his chance of what was otherwise a certain goal. Nothing sensational occurred before change ofsides. Even on crossing over it was the R. I. M. which took up the offensive. But soon the Medicals woke up and changed the theatre of operations; the ball henceforth was practically confined to the danger gone of the R. I. M. goal. After throwing away some excellent openings Arklie succeeded in sending in an easy shot off a thoughtful pass from Shaikh. Anxious moments for both teams followed but neither side gave any chances to the other.

EXTRA TEN MINUTES PLAY.

As neither side had the advantage extra ten minutes' play was gone through. But even this failed to decide betwen the teams and the sides retired as stated.

The result was:—

GRANT MEDICALS	...	1 goal.
R. I. M. DOCKYARD	...	1 goal.

The teams were:—

Grant Medical:—Goal: Freeman, Back: L. C. Smith, Faria; Half backs: Huque, Brajanza, Andrew; Forwards: Arwin, Arklie, Shaikh, Perkins and Saldannah.

R. I. M. Dockyard:—Goal: Roche, Back: D. A. Gabriel and Atkinson; Half back: Bureed, Manning and Collaghan; Forwards: D. Netscher, P. J. Smither, C. Howard, G. Whitaker and D. Sinclair.

Referees:—Messrs. Bhoot and Cyriaco.

B. G. S. OLD BOYS BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Second match between the above teams was decidedly more interesting both because of the fast pace and the amusing confusion of identities between indistinguishable players due to similarity of jerseys. In the second moiety the Gymkhana team wore a red distinguisher. The backs of both the teams were excellent and the ball was for a long time confined to midfield neither side being able to penetrate the other's defence. The B. E. S. Old Boys saw most of the attack in the beginning while in the closing periods the Gymkhana gave an anxious time to the Byculla custodian.

After a ding-dong struggle, the Gymkhana forced a couple of abortive corners but in the third attempt fortune favoured them for the first (and last) time. In the scramble that followed in front of the Byculla goal Bertwistle unselfishly passed the ball to Cummings who taking his own time sent in the ball with a stinging shot. The venue of operations was soon changed and the B. E. S. soon kept the Gymkhana defence busy in staving off their persistent on Slaughts. From this time until the half time whistle sounded the game was practically confined to the Gymkhana goal. (1—0). On crossing over, however, a ding-dong game again ensued innocuous passes along the sides chiefly characterising the game. But soon the Byculla pack showed better combination than hitherto and secured the equaliser. The B. E. S. left winger shot in from the left corner, but the Gymkhana goalie fumbling indifferently with the ball Hartley shot in the first goal for his side (1—1).

A tough fight ensued soon after neutralising the B. E. S. so far turned the tables as to gain the lead by bagging a further goal, this time Cowton giving the winning shot. It was an exciting finish, the Gymkhana playing for all they were work to equalise while the whistle was expected every moment and yet even in the last half minute they succeeded in forcing three corners but failed to improve upon them due to the excitement and hurry.

The result was:—

B. E. S. "A"	...	2 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	...	1 goal.

The teams were:—

B. E. S. "A":—Goal: P. O'Hallaron; Backs: E. Jackson and Poole; Half backs: Ellis, J. Bearcroft and H. Branch; Forwards: R. Cowton, E. Major, C. Hartley, P. Brendish and H Downes.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal: Ireland; Full Backs: Lees, MacCormick; Half backs: Palget, King, Steadman; Forwards: Turton, Moss, Cumings, Parker and Bertwistle.

Referees:—Messrs. D. K. Kapadia and Reporter.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. (Tournament Proper).

Bombay Rangers vs. Lusitanians "A."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Consert in aid of Dr. Goodier's Charities, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 17.

The S. S. "Caledonia" with mails of the 8th instant expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

Dr. Savarker's Lecture on the "Present System of Government", before ladies, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 p.m.

Improvement Trust Meeting 8-30 p.m.

The Jamnadas Nursery Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 18.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.S.C. will play at the P. V. M. Gymkhana this (evening) commencing at 6-15 pm.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

At the meeting of the Swarajya Sabha held on the 14th instant. Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji was appointed to act as Secretary in the absence of Mr. S. G. Banker (arrested).

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

All the Active Volunteers of all the Wards are requested to be present on Sunday next (the 19th instant) at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) sharp in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambiqut, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd March, 1922. (Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

HOME FOR ORPHANS AND WIDOWS.

An Institution under the name of Anath Hitvardhall Savastha, (an Institution for encouraging the welfare of orphans and widows), has been started at Kothapur by the U. S.

If any gentleman or Lady comes across a child as an orphan, or widow who requires help, he or she shall favour the Institution by sending such children to the U. S. Caste or creed is immaterial.

CONVERSION TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Baburao Narayan Tipnis, who was a Christian for 3 years, renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. His age is twenty years. He was reconverted by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on the 26th ulto. in the presence of members and friends. Mr. L. B. Raje acted as Acharya and Mr. S. B. Vaidya as Fire warden.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay held on 14th instant. Mr. Mathuradas Tricamji was appointed to act as Secretary in the absence of Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker during the period of his incarceration.

TODAY'S MEETINGS

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The annual Shinga Sports of the students of the Parel High School and the Night High School, of the Gokhale Education Society, will be celebrated to-day (Thursday), on the Tata Mills Grounds, Parel, at 4 p.m. The prize distribution ceremony comes off to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. when Prof Shellar, of the Royal Circus, will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Indian Christian Association will be held on Saturday next (the 18th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road. There will be music and light refreshment.

"DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI."

A public lecture in Gujrati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society on Saturday next, the 18th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Dr. Jamshed Jivanji Modi, Professor of Dentistry, Grant Medical College, and Dental Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, on "Our Teeth and their care, their diseases and their treatment." The lecture wil be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mrs. L. Higgins, residing in Motlibai Street, Byculla, has reported to the Police that at 4 in the morning she found the sky-light over the front door of her flat broken open and an examining the room, she found clothing, jewellery and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 502, stolen.

Shaikh Esmail Shaikh Hussein, residing in Surti Moholla, has reported to the Police that his place was broken into during the night and jewellery, and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 725, carried away.

Rajabally Mulla Mohamedally, residing at Sarang Street, has reported to the Police that at 3 in the night he woke up on hearing an alarm and on going to an open window, he saw his clothes lying scattered outside. He picked up his coat and found that a pearl nose-ring, and cash, valued at Rs. 480, had been stolen.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 15.

The Fifth Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association is being held at Patna where well-known economists have arrived. A Reception Committee under the presidentship of H. E. the Governor and with the Executive Councillors and Ministers as Vice-Presidents and Prof. C. J. Hamilton as local secretary has been formed. Discussions on Indian economic problems are being held daily and it is expected that the conference will be dissolved on Friday.

Official and Personal.

We understand that Lord Sinha will sail for England by s. s. "China" leaving Bombay on 25th instant.

NEW BOOKS

	Re.	As.
GREATER INDIA By Rabindranath Tagore	2	8
A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi ...	1	8
ATHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi ...	0	6
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews ...	1	0
THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman ...	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews ...	1	8
NATIONAL SELF-REALISATION By S. E. Stockes ...	1	8
ESSAYS POLITICAL AND NATIONAL By S. E. Stockes ...	2	0
THE REVOLT OF THE EAST By Bernard Houghton ...	1	8

Apply to:

S. GANESAN.

POST POX 427,

TRIPLICANE MADRAS, S.E.

GANDHI : HIS LIFE: AND SPEECHES.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By M. K. Gandhi. Cheap popular Edition As. 8. To Subscribers of the Indian Review As. 6.

M. K. Gandhi: A sketch of his Life and Career. This book gives a running account of Mr. Gandhi's life and career, including his labours in South Africa. The sketch is brought up to date with a descriptive and critical review of his activities in India re. the Kaira and Champaran affairs, the Satyagraha and Non-Cooperation Movements. There are ample quotations from his speeches and writings on different subjects. Price Annas Four.

M. K. Gandhi. By the Rev. Doke. With Foreword by Lord Ampthill. This is a cheap, popular edition of an inspiring book (M. K. Gandhi: An Indian Patriot in South Africa) written by a great Christian friend and admirer of Mr. Gandhi. Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 12.

Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha. Reprinted from his Speeches and Writings. Contains an account of the starting of the Satyagraha movement and its suspension in 1919, As. 8. To Subs. of "I. R." As. 6.

Gandhi's Speeches and Writings. Third Edition, considerably enlarged. Contains his speeches and writings on the South African Indian question, his views on indentured labour and Indians in the Colonies, his jail experiences in South Africa, his pronouncements on the Champaran and Khaira affairs, his discourses on Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha, the Punjab outrages, the Khilafat question, Swaraj, Non-Cooperation, Swadeshi, National education and a number of other essays and papers on current problems. With numerous appreciations by distinguished men—Indian, English, and American; Portraits and illustrations, cloth bound, indexed. Rs. 3. To Subscribers f the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance. It is cheapest to send in the subscription of Rs. 5 by M. O. If by cheque it should be for Rs. 5-4.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.

Publishers, George Town, Madras.

WAGNER ELECTRIC
A. C. & D.C. Motor and Dynamo
Rectifiers, Freezers and Coffee-Grinders Sole Agents and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay. Phone 4515

INSURE YOUR
MOTOR CARS
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE,
YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS
AND VALUABLES AGAINST
BURGLARY
AND
FIRE
WITH THE
NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
5, Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
Chairman SIR D. J. TATA KT.

Total Funds Rs. 1,30,83,454

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

WHAT'S THE VERDICT?
a bouquet or a brick-bat? Fear we not. Will INSYDE TYRE users say frankly how their INSYDE TYRES are making money for them by preventing tyre troubles and giving more mileage?
NALSUM-PRADIN CO
Girgaon, Bombay.

FIRST M. D. OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Dr. ANNA KUNTE
Balagrahantak
Convulsion Cure for Children.
Arshakuthar Ointment,
For External Piles.
Price Re. 1. each. Postage Extra.
THE GANESH PHARMACY
Box 3504 BOMBAY No. 4.
Can be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 16, 1922.

A SUPERIOR PURZON.

George Nathaniel Curzon has from his Oxford days rather prided himself on being "a most superior purzon." But he seems to have more than met his match in Mr. Montagu. His speech in the House of Lords by the very tone of it, is the speech of a small, if conceited man, hurt in his tenderest emotions—the sheer vanity of him. And as is the case when small, but ineffably vain men are sorely wounded in a wordy duel, Lord Curzon has lunged furiously and wildly—most ridiculously wildly. Not a single member of the Coalition Cabinet but must to-day be of opinion that Lord Curzon by opening his mouth unguardedly in the manner he has done has struck a blow at the Coalition Cabinet under which it must reel—if not fall. Lord Curzon, in responding to Mr. Montagu's challenge and publicly reading his letter to Mr. Montagu, has publicly challenged Lord Reading to resign. The Foreign Minister's speech in the House of Lords presumes publicly to rebuke the Viceroy of India—as though the King-Emperor's representative in India and the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England were some clerk in the Foreign Office. Indeed, Lord Curzon went so far as to refer very slightingly to Lord Reading as "a subordinate, six thousand miles away," who should not dare to venture a remonstrance in a matter to which Lord Curzon was devoting his ponderous attention. The chief result of Lord Curzon's splenetic outburst will be the resignation of Lord Reading—if indeed this has not already been tendered. Can the Coalition Government stand the sequel? We doubt it.

But we take the noble Marquis too seriously—so, having referred to the immediate consequence of his speech we will touch very lightly to a few outstanding points in it. Reuter's young man in the House of Lords tells us in India that Lord Curzon began his speech to a gallery filled with peeresses and incidentally to the House of Lords in "a voice shaking with indignation." Perhaps, Reuter's agency imagined that we in India would receive the information about Lord Curzon's ricketty voice with mingled feeling of awe and consternation. But we in India know our Curzon, and when his voice shakes with indignation we know what it means and portends. We know that the "Imperial Bounder's" intolerably ridiculous "bounding" has been exposed once again. We know that the little man has been hurt in his great vanity. And we know that he will presently wax ravingly indiscreet in his furious attempts to hurt his invulnerable opponent armed at all points with Truth. Lord Curzon's armour is that of a colossal vanity only. So when we found the "superior purzon" offering himself as a fit subject for the divine pity of those peeresses in the gallery—describing himself as the "chief sufferer" by Mr. Montagu's action, we just smile and read on to see what he will say next. And we are lavishly rewarded for our trouble. There is an expressive American word—"Sobstuff". It is applied to melodrama which misses its mark and becomes hugely comical, so that instead of the tears it should evoke it is greeted with uproarious laughter. Lord Curzon's opening words in the House of Lords may best be described as "Sobstuff." Then the peer dropped the martyr's crown. He picked it up at the conclusion of his speech and restored it to his head with a remark somewhat similar to that made by Lord Clive when the latter stated he was surprised at his own moderation. Lord Curzon's surprise at his moderation was, however, a great deal more unctuous than Lord Clive's. Lord Curzon might have glanced over his shoulder before he sat down to see if little angel's wings were sprouting—so beautifully forgivingly, moderate had he been—by his own statement. But we anticipate. Having laid aside the martyr's crown Lord Curzon resolved himself into two individuals, so to speak. One of these individuals standing well away from his other self—the poor ill-treated, maligned but so superior Foreign Minister, spoke in a voice which we are sure continued to shake with indignation. "Lord Curzon," said the Foreign Secretary's Chief admirer in the world and advocate "was simply astounded!" Mr. Montagu's action was "astonishing." It must always be amazing to a vain little man to find his ridiculous pomposity exposed publicly to irreverent laughter. Egotists are frequently astounded to find that their cloak of self-esteem is as diaphanous as the *crepe de chine* lingerie advertised so extensively in the mail papers, and the real proportion of the funny little manniken beneath very apparent to the vulgar gaze.

But a truce to Lord Curzon's harmless and amusing eccentricities in the House of Lords. In our opening sentences we stated that the chief result of the Foreign Secretary's recital of the letter he sent Mr. Montagu must force Lord Reading to resign, let us in conclusion refer to the Foreign secretary's words to Mr. Montagu concerning the position and influence of India's Muslims in disputes touching the Islamic world. Lord Curzon has stated that if the right of the Government of India in its capacity of a Government of seventy million Muslims to express and publish views about what he (Lord Curzon) should do in—Smyrna and Thrace, is recognised why not equally in Egypt, the Soudan, Palestine, Arabia, the Malay Peninsula or any other part of the Muslim world? Surely the well-informed Foreign Secretary is aware that whether the Government support them or not Muslims of India, as represented by the Central Khilafat Committee, very emphatically do claim that they are entitled to express their views and to agitate for the enforcement of their views as regards any part of the Muslim world. As regards Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Arabia, they are doing it to-day. Theirs is the right claimed by the Muslim Amir of Afghanistan and by every good Muslim in the world to safeguard the world of Islam from the danger threatened by Europe's statesmen of Lord Curzon's type. Indeed, if the suggestion we made yesterday be acted on, Muslims from India may yet meet Lord Curzon face to face in a Near East Conference and repeat their claim—reassert their right to work for and protect their Muslim brothers. "Is Indian opinion already to be the final court of Muslim appeal? " asks Lord Curzon. Our reply is that Islamic opinion must remain the final court of Muslim appeal. But Lord Curzon considers himself the sole arbiter—the one great personage whom the Muslim world must hold to be its final court of appeal. The ridiculous vanity of the funny little man!

THE MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

Mahatma Gandhi is the most consistent of men. His remarks to the Ahmedabad Millowners' representatives who interviewed him in gaol might well have been anticipated by the interviewers—as indeed might be the case in regard to any interview with the Mahatma at any given moment and under any circumstances. Mahatma Gandhi is a man of one idea. That idea, however, is a comprehensive one and embraces all the truths of life—and indeed, life itself. The Mahatma leads India and the world to a new order in which the force of love and not of hate, will govern the destinies of men and nations. Wherefore, in his interview in Ahmedabad goal with prominent millowners the Mahatma was careful to lay the greatest possible emphasis on the one paramount duty of practising and preaching complete non-violence. The next move of the nation is—to preserve non-violence. This is the Mahatma's advice, and the Mahatma remains the nation's leader even when he is incarcerated in Ahmedabad gaol. If the nation can make this move successfully, it will have progressed far on the road along which the Mahatma leads it. And, happily, for India's cause up to the time of writing India as a whole has responded most loyally and nobly to the Mahatma's appeal. Though the danger period has not yet passed, we are of opinion that it will pass without any manifestation of the spirit of violence which alone has hitherto stood in our path blocking the way towards Freedom. And even as the maintenance of non-violence under the suspician of our critics that we are indifferent to passing events, is a great test of our self-control, so also must we come successfully through the test which enjoins us to boycott foreign cloth. When we have won these victories over ourselves we will have won *Swaraj*. That is the Mahatma's message. It has been his message from the beginning.

THE GAMBLING BILL.

In a previous article, we attributed the growth of gaming to Lord Sydenham's Licensing Act of 1912. This Act was said to be modelled upon its English predecessor. But the English Act did not legalise the Tote. It only made race-courses illegal without a license; and it forbade race-courses within a radius of twenty miles of the City of London. No such limit is imposed by the Bombay Act or terms of the license. In fact it licensed a race-course at Mahaluxmi. A genuine desire to check gambling should have suggested the English limit as the first step towards it, keeping temptation out of reach of the weak. This step would have rendered an excellent open space available next to the Willingdon Club for cricket or hockey or any other healthy game. The whole of this low land could be reclaimed by materials available from the hills that keep off the sea breezes. The removal would serve the double purpose of checking gambling and providing building sites. The Corporation of Bombay would help the morals of the City and relieve the famine of houses by refusing to renew the lease of the land to the Turf Club. We should like to know when the present lease terminates. We are under the impression that the old lease terminates this year. We believe that if no race-course is licensed within twenty miles of any railway station, the patrons of the Tote would divindle down to reasonable dimensions. The first remedy is manifestly to banish the race-course from Bombay to some place beyond the radius of twenty miles from any railway station. Horse breeding will receive no check. Only gamblers will grumble. Let them.

If the gamblers are too strong for such step to be taken, then the Tote should not be legalised. It should not be exempted from the definition of gambling. It should be kept on sufferance. This will enable Government to exercise due control over it. At present we do not know what are the terms of license. These should be published. They should not only put a limit to the number of meetings, but also to the number of races run at each meeting. In the old days six or seven races were the normal order of things. During this season there were 148 races at 18 meetings' giving an average of 8 races a meeting. The majority of meetings had eight races and four meetings had nine races. Last season at Poona there were only six races when the Prince of Wales attended, but at 16 other meetings there were 7 races, 8 races at three meetings, nine- races at 11 meetings, and actually 10 at two meetings. The appetite grows with gratification of gambling and money-making by admission fees, and ten per cent on Tote takings. There is no reason whatever to have more than six races at a meeting. Any demand beyond it should be discountenanced at any one race-course.

To legalise a bucket shop within the enclosures and to penalise it outside the enclosure is a piece of favouritism without rhyme or reason. It is a presentation of the goose that lays the golden eggs to members of the Turf Club. It is justified on the ground that gaming should not be brought within the means and reach of the poor. We believe the limit at the bucket shops is Rs 2½ and at the second enclosure Rs. 5. Two can combine to bring the Second Tote within their means. There is, indeed, the bar of entrance fees. Three rupees at the second enclosures has not acted as an impediment. Women pay less. Even ten rupees have not kept the poor clerks and Municipal servants, even cooks and barbers from the first enclosure. Ruination and demoralisation are not prevented once within the enclosures except that a person must have ready cash and can get no credit as with the book-makers. The defect is that no limit is placed on betting. In the first enclosure it cannot be less than Rs. 10 on a horse but it may be Rs. 10,000 or more. It is easy to devise a method whereby no man should be allowed to back more than Rs. 10 or 20 or whatever limit you wish to impose. This is not done. On the contrary facilities for heavy betting are provided by reserving windows for 50 and 100 rupee betting. Government derive no benefit. Instead of favouring places of entertainment, Government would get 50 lakhs per annum by taking over the race-courses in Bombay and Poona. If people are to indulge in gaming at all, it is better to use the money they lose in reducing taxation or providing for the amenities of the citizens of Bombay and Poona by way of music-, libraries or other things that entertain or instruct without demoralising. We have said enough to show there is plenty of room for improvement. If Government do not mean to divert people from the bucket-shops to the Tote they must endeavour to stop this excessive gambling within the enclosures under the sanction of law by abolishing the Tote or at least regulating its dimensions in the manner we have indicated.

Notes of the Day

Propaganda in America.

The letter from an Indian in New York, which we publish to-day suggests clearly that in deciding on the need for Foreign Propaganda the All-India Congress Committee did not act with undue precipitancy—at least so far as America is concerned. In our leading article of yesterday we urged that a Khilafat and Congress Deputation be sent immediately to Europe to throw its weight in the scales on the side of Turkey and the Khalifa and World of Islam. In view of considerations of which the correspondent's letter is a timely reminder, we would suggest that after completing its work in Europe—and after establishing an efficient permanent organization to keep the case for India and Islam before the eyes of European peoples, as suggested in a recent leading article in the "Chronicle" and in a recent letter from a Muslim correspondent—this deputation should be authorised to proceed to America, there to set the case for India and Islam before the American people. As the letter we publish to-day makes clear, the American people are being prepared by the Hearst Press to receive with sympathy truthful statements as to India's claim to *Swaraj*. The American people are not quite strangers to the case for India—thanks to the selfless and patriotic work of Lala Lajpat Rai and others. But we fear that in the matter of the European Imperialist menace to Islam America has yet to be introduced to the first suggestion that such a menace exists. In America, perhaps even more effectively than in England, "Christian" Missionary propagandists have painted the Turk in the darkest colours. The Bryce report on Armenian. Massacre—which report we and many others have shown to be a tissue of falsehood and exaggeration—found great credence in America during and after the war. Even President Wilson was of opinion that the Turks should forfeit Constantinople. Surely it behoves those who speak for Islam and the Turks to establish in America a propaganda agency which will introduce Americans to the truth. For the most cogent point in the letter from America, we publish to-day, is that American opinion must constitute a powerful lever to move European "diplomacy." Europe looks to America for financial salvation in this hour of Europe's bankruptcy and Europe must, hence, conciliate American opinion. Perhaps the All-India Congress Committee will consent to depute a representative delegation to America which delegation may later join forces with a Khilafat delegation from Europe—if the Central Khilafat Committee should decide to send one.

Misrepresenting Labour.

In a recent issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" we commented with some suspicion on a paragraph in the "Labour Gazette"—which paragraph forecasted the appointment of an Indian representative at the International Labour Office at Geneva. The "Labour Gazette's" paragraph included the following pregnant sentence:—"The Officer, selected, *if a Government Officer*, will be seconded to the International Labour Office for a period of years' etc. etc. The italics are ours. Because we rather pride ourselves on a certain ability to recognise a "stunt." when we see it, this sentence gave us to suggest that the "Labour Gazette's" artless little paragraph was a kite flown to test the breath of Labour opinion in India as to how it would view the appointment of an official. We now learn that our apparently gratuitous suspicion was very well founded. For, in response to, we believe, certain excellent recommendations made by the Trade Union Congress, the Government of India have replied officially that they are compelled to nominate an official because the Director at Geneva has requested that an official be nominated! If the Government knew that they were compelled to nominate an official, why was the most misleading word "if" used in the Government "Labour Gazette's" announcement from which we have quoted above? Can it be that the Government and the "Labour Gazette" intentionally strove to create the false impression that the appointment, when announced, was the fruit of the Government's careful selection of the most suitable candidate in India—official or otherwise? If so, it is in its function of Government organ that Labour in India must view the "Labour Gazette" with profound suspicion. We are frankly surprised that the Director at Geneva should have asked the Government of India expressly to appoint an official. This gentleman (a Frenchman, we believe) cannot realise that (as we stated in our former note on the subject) "organized Labour in India does not trust either the genuineness of Government solicitude on their behalf or any Government official nominated to make a noise like an Indian Labour representative at Geneva." Indian Labour will have no confidence in any Indian Government official representing it anywhere, and we sincerely trust that the Trade Union Congress will draw the attention of the International Labour Office at Geneva (and of all organized Labour from other countries represented at this office) to the mischievous nature of the Director's request to the Government of India. Perhaps such action on the part of organised Labour in India will elicit from the Director of the Labour Office at Geneva a plausible statement explaining why he is so anxious that in the case of India a bureaucrat in whom Labour reposes not the slightest vestige of confidence should represent Indian Labour at Geneva. Further, if the Labour Department of the Government of India is not content to be regarded by Indian Labour as a branch of the Secretariat divorced from a real sympathy with the workers, it should emphatically insist on its right to nominate a representative of Indian Labour who carries the confidence of the people he represents.

Passport Restrictions.

Recently the "Pioneer" published the following message from its Lucknow correspondent:

"A communique states that passports for British subjects desiring to proceed to Germany should be refused except in cases where there are really serious reasons whether of private or business nature, for the journey. At the present time it is difficult to say how far British subjects travelling in Germany will be free from molestation and it is, therefore, inadvisable to relax the restrictions generally. In view of the anti-British agitation, which is known to be active in Central Europe, Indians entering Germany will be liable to special temptations. The Government of India, are, therefore, of opinion that Indians should be discouraged from going to Germany at present, and passports for that country should only be issued to Indians of good standing and undoubted loyalty, who can show urgent genuine business reasons for the proposed journey. Any application by Indians for passport to Germany, which the Local Government may think it desirable to grant, should be, until further orders, referred to the Government of India with reasons in support of the application before a passport is issued."

We do not recollect having come across any official communique issued by the Government of India or any of the provincial administrations containing instructions of the above kind for the discouragement of travel by Indians to Germany. If the Government of India have actually issued instructions on these lines to the provincial Governments, it is a matter for surprise that none of the latter save the United Provinces Government have as yet seen their way to make them known to the public. But apart from this, for the Government of India to restrict the facilities for travel and intercommunication between India and Germany in this manner, on the plea of the anti-British agitation in Central Europe, is arbitrary in the extreme. A large number of Indians go to Germany and Austria not only for business purposes but for study also, as, in some cases, better facilities for the latter are to be found in these countries than in Great Britain. The Government of India's order is calculated to thwart not only the reviving trade between India and the Central European countries but also seriously to hamper the progress of the higher studies of Indian youths in Europe. It may be that certain stray Indians have been found in Germany conspiring against the British, but to make this the ground for imposing general restrictions on Indians wishing to proceed to Germany for purposes of business or study is absured in the extreme. If the Government have issued these instructions they will be highly resented by Indian commercial bodies and the student world.

East and West.

The Union of East and West was founded in London in 1912 to lead the 'twains' whom Rudyard Kiping so light-heartedly granted divorce "to holy wedlock before the common altar of humanity." The Union includes among its members such prominent men as Dr. Tagore, Mr. H. G. Wells and Lords Sinha and Carmichael. It has so far staged twenty-six Hindu dramas such as Kalidasa's Sakuntala (adapted by K. N. Das Gupta) and Tagore's lyrical plays before appreciative audiences. It also arranges social gatherings and conversaziones for friendly intercourse. Literature and art are truly international and they afford a platform on which men and women can meet as equals, irrespective of geographical boundaries and differences in longitudes. The drama is perhaps the best exponent of a nation's culture and lovers of art in this country, we are sure, will favourably consider the Union's request for funds, to make the production of Shakuntala worthy of the play's intrinsic merit. Performances will be given this spring, in London, under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. The Union has branches at New York and Calcutta.

DICTATION FROM INDIA INTOLERABLE!

MR. MONTAGU'S "ASTONISHING ACT."

LORD CURZON DUMBFOUNDED AND INDIGNANT

LETTER TO MR. MONTAGU READ IN LORDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

In the House of Lords, where the galleries were crowded with Peeresses and Members of the House of Commons to-day, Marquess Curzon, in a voice shaking with indignation, declared that he thought that he, as Foreign Secretary, about to discuss the Eastern Question in Paris, was the chief sufferer from Mr. Montagu's astonishing act; but Lord Curzon was astounded to learn from Mr. Montagu's speech that Lord Curzon had connived at this injury to public interests. Mr. Montagu had endeavoured to establish this amazing proposition by public reference to a private conversation and correspondence which was unparalleled in the history of Cabinet proceedings.

"SO DUMBFOUNDED."

Lord Curzon proceeds to say that Cabinet Ministers on 4th March had received the Indian Government's telegram asking for permission to publish the document. He had not deemed it possible that Mr. Montagu would sanction publication without reference to the Cabinet meeting which was held on 6th March. He was so dumbfounded when Mr. Montagu, in the course of a few seconds' private conversation, said that he had authorised publication, that he (Lord Curzon) closed the conversation and returned to his seat.

Lord Curzon declared that if Mr. Montagu had given the slightest hint that there was time to prevent publication, he would have brought the matter before the Cabinet; but he assumed that the publication had already occurred in India. Feeling profoundly disturbed and dismayed at Mr. Montagu's action, Lord Curzon wrote Mr. Montagu a letter marked "Private", in which he deplored the action and protested against any repetition. The letter was just as confidential as scores of letters which Mr. Montagu had written him, the character of which he would not follow Mr. Montagu's action by attempting to describe in public. Mr. Montagu had not favoured him with a reply. Instead, he, before his constituents, vilified the colleague whose advice he had constantly solicited and received in unstinted measure, endeavouring to shift some of the responsibility for his lamentable indiscretion on to Lord Curzon's shoulders.

After referring to what he described as the intolerable and unprecedented action of an ex-member of the Cabinet in publicly quoting and distorting a letter, written under the seal of confidence, Lord Curzon read the letter, a copy of which he had received from Mr. Montagu.

THE LETTER.

"Dear Montagu,

"I much deplore that you should have thought right to authorise the publication of the telegram, even as amended. Had I, when Viceroy, ventured to make a public pronouncement in India about the foreign policy of the Government in Europe, I should certainly have been recalled. As it was, I was once rebuked for making a casual reference in a speech. I consulted Mr. Chamberlain this morning in the absense of the Prime Minister. He entirely shared my view, but it was too late. That I should be asked to go to the Conference in Paris, while a subordinate of a branch of the British Government six thousand miles away dictates to the British Government what line he thinks I ought to pursue in Thrace, seems to me quite intolerable. But the part India has sought to play or been allowed to play in this series of events passes my comprehension. Moreover, it is of very dangerous import, for, if the Government of India, because it rules a large body of Moslems, is entitled to express and publish views about what he should do in Smyrna and Thrace, why not equally in Egypt, Soudan, Palestine, Arabia, Malay Peninsula or any other part of the Moslem world? Is Indian opinion always to be the final court of Moslem appeal? I hope this will be the last of these unfortunate pronouncements, but if any other is ever contemplated, I trust at least you will give me an opportunity of expressing my opinion in the Cabinet before sanction is given.—Yours ever, Curzon."

Lord Curzon pointed out that instead, as Mr. Montagu alleged, of requesting Mr. Montagu in future to discuss such independent action with Lord Curzon without submiting the matter to the Cabinet he said precisely the reverse and merely urged that he should be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion prior to the Cabinet. Such were the facts of the case. "They leave me" continued Lord Curzon, "still quite unable to determine whether the public or the private conduct of the ex-Secretary of State for India is more inexplicable and surprising. In using these adjectives I am astonished at my own moderation."

SECRETARYSHIP FOR INDIA.

LORD DERBY ASKS FOR FEW DAYS TO CONSIDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 8 a.m. Mar. 15.

It is understood, Lord Derby has asked for a few days to consider the matter of accepting the Secretaryship for India. It is generally believed the vacancy will be filled with a Unionist Peer sympathising with the government's reform policy.

LORD DERBY'S CONVERSATION WITH LORD NORTHCLIFFE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

Paris.—Lord Derby has arrived and had a long conversation with Lord Northcliffe.

SIR. L. WORTHING-EVANS.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 15.
LONDON, Mar. 14.

Sir Worthington Evans, who answered the Indian questions in the House of Commons to-day, was received in audience by the King on the morning of the 14th instant.

SUCCESSOR TO LORD SINHA

TO BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

Sir C. Yate asked whether, in view of the present state of India, it was intended to sanction the bills for the repeal of the so-called repressive laws in India; and declared that it was inadvisable to weaken the power of the Central Government at present.

Sir L. Worthington Evans said that the bills had not reached him. He would consider them as soon as they arrived. Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Sir L. Worthington Evans said that the successor to Lord Sinha as Governor of Behar and Orissa would be announced shortly.

TRANSFER OF ADEN.

"WHOLE MATTER UNDER CONSIDERATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 8 a.m. Mar. 15.

Replying in the House of Commons, to Major Sir Ormsby-Gore, Sir Hamar Greenwood, on behalf of Mr. Churchill, said Aden had not yet been completely transferred from India to the Colonial Office control, and the whole matter was still being considered. He added that the estimated revenue of Aden for the current financia year was ten lakhs of rupees. The civil expenditure was eleven, and the military, seventy lakhs. It was proposed to reduce the garrison.

FIRING IN THE AIR

TO BE STRICTLY PROHIBITED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

In the House of Commons Sir C. Yate called attention to the fact that the police at Chauri Chaura on February 4th fired into the air when they were first attacked and thus merely made the mob infuriated. He suggested that all firing in the air should be prohibited in future.

Sir L. Worthington Evans replied that the standing orders for the conduct of the police in India strictly prohibited firing in the air. The Government of India had called the attention of local Governments thereto.

"LACK OF TOUCH WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS"

"CAPE TIMES" ON MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 8 a.m. Mar. 15.

Cape Town.—The "Cape Times", in leading article shows the tendency to support the Indian Government's action, which led up to Mr. Montagu's resignation, but regards the latter as a blunder equally, as would be retirement of Lord Reading. The paper wishes Mr. Lloyd George could have contented himself with rebuking Mr. Montagu and vindicating the constitutional practice, and considers that the removal of Mr. Montagu is a proof of the Imperial Government's lack of touch with Indian affairs.

ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

GOVT. POSITION UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 15.

In the Ulster Parliament, Sir James Craig said that the Ulster Government's position with regard to the boundary question was unchanged. They could not consent to any alteration in the boundary as defined by the Government of Ireland Act, except by mutual agreement. Sir James Craig stated that he had told the British Government that henceforth decisions of Ulster courts must be carried out. There would be no releases from or modifications in the sentences.. He was not dismayed by the unrest in Belfast and thought that the problem would be solved..

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson had consented, at Sir James Craig's request, to devise a scheme to deal with the Belfast troubles, and his recommendations would be carried out regardless of consequences.

NORTH IRISH PARLIAMENT

NEW SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 15.

The new session of the North Irish Parliament was inaugurated in Belfast at noon to-day, when the King's speech was read. The speaker of the Senate stated that legislation would be introduced conferring upon the Government additional powers for the prevention of crime and the preservation of peace. Transferenc of services to the North Irish Government's control was completed.

THE ENGINEER'S LOCK-OUT

T. U. C COUNCIL'S SUGGESTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

Despite the resolutions passed by various district meetings of engineers urging the Trade Union Congress Council to take drastic action with a view to resisting the "employers' attempt to smash the working-class organisations.' the Council meeting in London to-day passed a resolution deciding to ask Government to establish a court of enquiry into the causes of the lock-out, under the Industrial Disputes Act.

ENGLISH CRICKET AMATEURS.

TO PLAY MATCHES IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 15.

Melbourne.—Mr. MacLaren has sent letter to the Victorian Cricket Association, suggesting that English amateurs should play matches in Australia *en route* to and from New Zealand, Mr. Maclaren add that many including himself, are far from satisfied that the best amateurs were afforded a full opportunity by the selectors in the last Test matches in England. The motion was carried, referring the matter to the Australian Board of Control..

DAVIS CUP ENTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 15.

New York.—Rumania has challanged fo the Davis Cup. The entries now tota thirteen and no more are expected.

Rome.—Marquis Dipaterno has been appointed Minister in Kabul.

UNIONIST SUPPORT OF PREMIER.

AN ABORTIVE MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 16.

There is much comment in the Lobby tonight on the failure of the meeting of two hundred Unionists summoned to pass a vote of confidence in the Premier and which broke up without passing the resolution. The somewhat colourless official report subsequently issued stated that there was practically no desire indicated to end the Coalition or withdraw support from Unionist leaders.

"RELEASE ZAGLUL PASHA."

LABOUR DEMAND IN PARLIAMENT

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 16.

The debate in the House of Commons on Government's policy in Egypt largely resolved itself into a demand by the Labour party for the return of Zaglul Pasha from Seychelles to Egypt. Mr. Chamberlain replying declared that Zaglul's record was bad. He had intimidated public opinion in Egypt and a sign of relief had been raised in all sensible quarters of Egypt when he was deported. He would not be brought back as long as he was a danger to peace and order in Egypt, or to the effective protection of essential British interests. His return at present would probably destroy all chances of peace of which there was now reasonable hope.

DISTURBANCES IN SOMALILAND.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Seeley in regard to the recent disturbances in Somaliland in which a British office, Captain Allan Gibb, was killed Mr. Churchill, stated that aeroplanes arrived at Berbera and produced a profound effect. The situation was well in hand and Government thought that despatch of troops was unnecessary.

M. STRATOS FAILS TO FORM CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

Athens.—M. Stratos has failed to form a Cabinet.

ALLIES' REPLY TO U. S. DEMANDS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 16.

Paris.—Allied finance ministers replying to the United States' demand, refer to the clause in the inter-Allied agreement of March 11th reserving the rights of United States' ministers that Washington should determine the question with Allied Governments.

SOCIETY TURF CASE.

CAPTAIN GETS 1 YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 15.

A sensational Society Turf case concluded at Old Bailey to-day, when Captain Owen-Peel was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the second division, for obtaining money from bookmakers by forged telegrams, making bets on Paragon, in the Duke of York stakes at Kempton Park, last October. Captain Peel pleaded guilty. His wife, daughter of Sir Robert Jardine, who was charged with her husband, was acquitted under the legal doctrine of the wife's coercion by her husband.

DURBAR INDIANS' PROTEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

Durban.—The local Indians have passed resolutions expressing grave concern about the arrest of Mr. Gandhi at the present juncture, believing that he has been largely instrumental in preserving peace in India; and sympathising with Mrs. Gandhi. The Natal Indian Congress has attempted to enforce a general strike of Indians as a mark of respect for Mr. Gandhi, but, despite some intimidation, the attempt has only been partially successful.

MAHATMA'S ARREST

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA'S APPRECATION

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, on behalf of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi at Ahmedabad gaol:—

Parsi Rajkeya Subha expresses its veneration for your saintly character, its deep gratitude for your great selfsacrifice and its sincere felicitations for the non-violent atmosphere which has prevailed throughout the country despite the present provocation. The Sabha fully hopes that your arrest will steel the hearts of all Nationalists and that they will carry on the propaganda of Swadeshi, Khaddar, untouchability, anti-drink traffic, and absolute non-violence faithfully, fearlessly, peacefully and unceasingly.

"KEEP PERFECT NON-VIOLENCE.

THE FIRST DUTY.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

MAHATMA INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

Messrs. Mangaldas Girdhardas, Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Gordhandas I. Patel had a long interview with Mr. Gandhi on Tuesday morning, in the Central Jail, at Sabarmati. A long discussion took place regarding the contributions by some Ahmedabad Mills towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund amounting to about three lakhs of rupees. Mr. Gandhi insisted on the giving over of the whole amount to th Gujarat Provincial Committee, in a manner as to use any sum, wholly or partly, in National Education. Messrs. Mangaldas and Gordhandas pressed for spending the amount by opening cheap stores for the millhands or by starting labour schools or labour hospitals. They insisted on the use of the amount in the welfare work of the millhand of Ahmedabad as the subscription list was earmarked for that purpose. At the end of a long discussion, the parties came to an unanimous decision that the Fund Committee should pay every year such amount as may be voted by the Provincial Committee to the Labour Unions of Ahmedabad in the interest of labour schools. The Unions were to submit their accounts to the Fund Committee of the Mill-owners and keep drawing amounts from them.

Mr. Gordhandas I. Patel, who is the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Millowners Association and a Member of the Ahmedabad Mills Tilak Swaraj Fund, in his private capacity, put a few queries to Mr. Gandhi.

N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

Q.—In case you are convicted will the Non-Cooperaion movement be adversely affected?

A.—The words "In case" are inappropriate. The more harsh the punishment, the more strong will the Non-Cooperation movement be. This is my firm conviction.

Q.—After your conviction if Government resort to rigorous repressive measures, can any district or tehsil embark upon mass civil disobedience?

A.—Certainly not. It is my emphatic advice that whatever repressive measures Government may adopt, the people should in no circumstances indulge in any movement of mass civil disobedience.

Q.—What should be the next move of the nation now?

A.—The first and foremost duty of the nation is to keep perfect non-violence. Mutual ill-will and feeling of hatred among the different sections of people have taken such a strong root that constant effort to eradicate them is absolutely essential and the Non-Cooperators should take the lead, because their number is considerable. There is a considerable lack of toleration, courtesy and forbearance amongst non-co-operators and it is my firm belief that that is the sole reason why our victory is delayed and that I regard the "Charkha" as the most potent weapon to secure the required peace, courtesy, etc. Hence I would only advise that the people should become immediately occupied with the "Charkha" and *khadder* prepared therefrom. No sooner could we effect a complete boycott of foreign cloth and the use of handspun and handwoven "khaddar", than Swaraj is in hand and in consequence whereof, the doors of the jail would be automatically laid open and my companions and myself would be able to be out. I anxiously await such an auspicious occasion.

Q.—What is your opinion in regard to the remarks made by Sir William Vincent against the Ali Brothers?

A.—There is nothing new in it. The Brothers have given out in the clearest terms what they believed to be true. This is considered to be their greatest fault and I too am committing similiar faults. For the same reason I regard them both as my real brothers.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

Q.—Will India suffer any harm in consequence of Mr. Montagu's resignation?

A.—I certainly do not believe that there will be any harm. But Mr. Montagu certainly deserves credit for what he has done.

Q.—Is there any logical connection between the political conditions of England and India at present?

A.—There certainly is such a connection. If the programme which I have laid down for India is carried through, it will produce a very salutary effect not only on the political situation of England but on that of the whole world.

Q.—What do you think of the coming Paris Conference?

A.—At present, I have no high expectations from that, as it is my firm belief that as long as India does not show completely the miracle of "Charkha", the problem of Khilafat will not be properly solved.

Q.—What are your instructions regarding the harmonious relations between the millhands and the capitalists of this place, in your absence?

A.—Repose full confidence in Anasuya Ben.

Q.—What message do you send to the people of Ahmedabad?

A.—The people of Ahmedabad should take to "Khaddar", preserve perfect unity and support the current movement.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION

BEHAR PRESS COMMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 15.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's resignation the "Searchlight" describes it as an event of far-reaching importance and thinks Mr. Montagu has been sacrificed for standing up for Indian sentiments at the altar of anti-Indian prejudice. The "Behar Herald" asks Indians now confidently to expect a fair share of the attention of Youngerism.

MR. MONTAGU

MADRAS COUNCIL'S APPRECIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 15.

Extraordinary enthusiasm and liveliness characterised this morning's proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council when Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chetty moved a resolution expressing the Council's warm appreciation of Mr. Montagu's services to India and deep concern at his resignation. Very strong speeches were made in support of the resolution which was unanimously carried by the House. The Council further authorised its President to communicate the above resolution to Mr. Montagu and also to the Government of India.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION

Mr. S. R. Bomanji sent the following cable to Mr. Montagu from Calcutta on Sunday last:—

Despite serious differences opinion we all deplore resignation. We recognize your being thrown to wolves for Premier's greed of office. In parting with you India can never forget your past services. We hope under honester leadership your efforts on behalf India will bear better fruit.

MR. EDWIN MONTAGU

PROGRESSIVE ASSN'S APPRECIATION.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Chairman of the Managing Council of the Bombay Progressive Association, has addressed the following cablegram to the Prime Minister, London:—

"The Council of the Bombay Progressive Association deplores Mr. Montagu's resignation at this critical juncture and expresses its sense of high appreciation of his great distinguished services to India and the Empire."

A copy of the cablegram has been sent to the Right Hon. Edwin Montagu.

QUIET IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 14.

The reports from the mofussil show that the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest was calmly received.

ANGORA MISSION.

ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 8 a.m. Mar. 15.

The Angora Government's mission, headed by Yussuf Kemal Bey, has arrived in London. Yussuf Kemal Bey, interviewed by Reuter, said the mission had come to exchange views, and he did not know whether it was going to Genoa.

TURKEY'S RIGHT TO EXISTENCE

YUSUF KEMAL'S DECLARATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

Interviewed at Carlton Hotel, Yussuf Kemal Bey, the Angora delegate said that the Angora Government was working for Turkey's right to existence in the areas peopled by Turks. It did not claim territories such as Mesopotamia and Arabia which were inhabited by Arabs but it must have Asia Minor and Thrace.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "SEARCHLIGHT."

PATNA, March 15.

The "Searchlight" understands that Messrs. Luce and Perkins have filed at Chapra plaints against the paper claiming damages for certain allegations that appeared in its columns regarding the Saran floods last September. Mr. Luce, the paper understands, leaves India to-morrow on leave preparatory to retirement according to Proportionate Pension Rules.

LONDON LETTER.

INDIAN SITUATION.

A TRIBUTE OF BRITISH DEMOCRACY

OPPOSED TO POLICY OF FORCE

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

LONDON, Feb 23.

The Bardoli decision was of course, hailed by the Imperialistic Press,—to which we now have to add the "Daily News' and "Westminster Gazette"—as surrender by Mr. Gandhi. So steeped is this Western world of ours in a political mentality which is made up of opportunism, expediency, that it cannot conceive of people who follow their fixed principles with conscientious scruple. With the exception of the "Daily Herald," I have not found a single journal which is prepared, without qualification to give Mahatmaji the credit of having suspended civil disobedience for the sole reason, and no other, that at Chauri Chaura, non-cooperation workers were responsible for an organised violation of the rigid rule of non-violence which must guide every true non-cooperator and govern all non-co-operation activities. His heart failed him at the last moment, when faced with the prospect of a struggle with a determined Government, he found he could not count upon the measure of support he was looking for from the masses; he was deterred by the knowledge that the Government were about to order his arrest,—all these and more are the motives which the Press here have put forward in one form or another to account for the decision to suspend civil disobedience. In the case of certain journals or politicians—like Mr. Lloyd George—this state of mind is comprehensible. But it is not so easy to understand in the case of a journalist like Mr. Massingham, the Editor of the "Nation," who, if nurtured in the selfish materialism of Victorian Liberalism, has shown on many occasions that he is capable of appreciating intellectual sincerity and saintliness of character and conduct.

Mr Massingham and the Mahatma.

But even Mr. Massingham's capacity for belief in goodness does not extend to the acceptance of sanctity, and absolute purity of motive and conduct in a politician—much less a journalist. Mr. Gandhi's speeches and articles, he declares, leave him cold.

> "Where the saint treads is (I hope) still holy ground for me; but I have yet to make acquaintance with the saint of journalism, and I suspect that, if it were not thought of him that he had at least as much *slimness as sanctity* in his composition, he would hardly have acquired a part of his very mixed political following" (italics mine.)

Could anything be more ludicrous to those who know the character and personality of Mahatma Gandhi? And could anything be more illuminating of the psychology of the British political mind, on the task of popular leadership. The fact is that Mr. Massingham has first imagined a politician, according to his own preconceived ideas and experience, and then endeavoured to reconcile that entity with the personality of honest man And he finds the two so incompatible, in the limited record of his own experience and conceptions, that he is baffled.

Again Mr. Massingham cannot understand what Mr. Gandhi means when he says the Congress have fixed their minimum demands but are prepared in a Conference to hear if the Government have a reasonable and convining answer on the claims, though there can be "no room for bargaining." Mr. Massingham is only impressed with the inconsistency here, as it appears to him, and concludes with this sapient remark: "When the issue of such slippery thinking is seen in Malabar, in Bombay, and in Chauri Chaura, Mr. Gandhi imposes a penance on himself and begins all over again." What are you to say to people who are so incorrigibly "political" in their psychology that they cannot appreciate the difference between intellectual persuasion and mere sordid bargaining.

"The Problem of Mr. Gandhi."

But it must be said to the credit of Mr Massingham, that, in spite of his personal deficiencies, his journal is the only one of all the Conservative and Liberal press which has really tried to understand the problem which presents itself in India to-day, even if the result be not very illuminating or helpful. The passages I have quoted come from the notes which Mr. Massingham contributes personally over the *nom-de-plum* of "Wayfarer." In the same issue of the "Nation" the leading columns are occupied to the extent of two pages with a lengthy article on "The Problem of Mr. Gandhi," which has the merit, that, at least, it is obvious that the writer has studied both Mr. Gandhi's speeches and his articles, as well as other matter in the Indian Press bearing on the problem, which is more than can be said for other papers, and has done so in a sympathetic frame of mind. And even if the result is not a proper understanding of what the writer is pleased to call "Gandhism," his suggestions for the solution of the problem are an improvement on those that issue from other quarters. Indeed, it is very curious that while in one column this paper Mr. Massingham urges his readers to rally to the support of the Moderates and to stick to Mr. Montagu—the leading article in the "Nation," urges that advantage should be taken of the breathing space supplied by the suspension of Civil Disobedience:—

1. To grant an amnesty to all genuinely "non-violent" politicals.
2. To bring about a speedy settlement of the Turkish question.
3. To recognise and declare that there is no ultimate solution for India, save on Dominion lines and to set in motion the promised Commission to formulate it.

Sir Hamilton's Grant's Plea

Putting on one side the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph," which stand for the prejudices and preconceptions of the privileged and official classes and can never be expected to modify their views on India, of the other journals of any importance the "Daily News," "Manchester Guardian" and "Westminster Gazette" are tied to Mr. Montagu's apron strings. The "Daily Chronicle," of course, supports whatever Mr. Lloyd George may say or do, and the "Times," followed by the whole flock of Northcliffe geese, is hardening its attitude of antagonism to any liberal solution. It is now giving up several columns daily to ponderous letters from retired Anglo-Indian officialdom Most of these gentry have only one cry—repression and arrest of Mr. Gandhi. But here and there they produce original suggestions, some of which would do credit to an inmate of Bedlam. Sir Frederick Lugard's proposal that British India should be divided up into Native States,—thus giving Indians the sort of self-government to which they have been accustomed and can understand!—is supported by such brillian brains as that of Sir Louis Dane—Sir Michael O'Dwyer's predecessor in the Punjab Meanwhile Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself has become increasingly audacious and speaking to some "patriotic" association at the Caxton Hall, has found in the dilatory character of the operations for the suppression of the Moplah rebellion a text for sermon on Amritsar, where General Dyer's drastic procedure, he says, is now seen to have been justified.

An exception to these monotonous outpourings of the Anglo-Indian Die-Hards is the letter of Sir A. Hamilton Grant, Chief Commissioner of the N. W. Frontier Province, in Tuesday's 'Times,' which is a timely rebuke to the want of sprit of good will towards the Indian people, displayed in all these outpourings of fury in the clubs of Pall Mall and the journals of Fleet Street. Sir Hamilton Grant, of course, holds political views and an official position which form a wide barrier between himself and the Indian people, at the present moment. But, speaking from a long official association with the country, he pays a graceful tribute to the character of the Indian people in which "there is much to deserve respect, affection and often admiration," and he strongly rebukes those who, in season and out, are always telling the public that the only thing the Oriental understands is force. Sir Hamilton Grant has learnt that "the Oriental fears force less than the European" and has the courage to say so in face of the assertions of his Anglo-Indian *confreres*, and he declares that.

> "The psychology of the view that machine-guns are the panacea for Indian unrest is as false as the Prussian doctrine of frightfulness.' "

The "Times" is infuriated by what it describes as Mr. Gandhi's "return to his earlier manner." It quarrels with its Bombay correspondent—it has become quite a habit of the "Times" to quarrel with its own correspondents—who has presumed to champion the cause of Mr. Montagu, calls afresh for the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and eulogises Mr. Lloyd George's speech, in Parliament last week and his insistence that Great Britain will never let India decline into the chaos into which China has lapsed since the fall of the Manchu dyansty! All this is very amusing from the journal that has held Mr. Lloyd George up to public opprobium more persistently than any other in the country, and has declared that nobody places any reliance on anything that he says. It would be wise of the "Times" to remember its own estimate of the value of the Prime Minister's pronouncements, and that similar bombastic threats preceded his surrender to Sinn Fein by only a few weeks. Even in this very article it places—and rightly enough—the whole responsibility for the satisfaction of Indian Mahomedans on the shoulders of Mr. Lloyd George.

However, neither the "Times" nor the Prime Minister can claim to represent the opinion of the country at the present time. I hold to my own view, previously expressed, that there is very little backing in Great Britain for a continuance of a policy of force in India.. What there is, is confined to the privileged and official classes. Commercial men are, as a whole, especially those who depend in any way on Indian trade, by no means enamoured of it. They know how ruinous it has been in the case of Ireland and Egypt. And they are afraid of it. The mass of the working classes are entirely apathetic to Jingo cries about the menace to British supremacy in India. They have long since ceased to stand for the Imperial ambitions of their masters, and they would not lift a little finger to prevent India from having the fullest self-Government if the matter rested with them. It is becoming increasingly clear that the present Government is not long for this life. The Clayton and Camberwell elections have administered two terrific shocks in quick succession. A Government whose own supporters are honeycombed with intrigues against it as well as themselves cannot survive for long.

JOHANNESBUEG STRIKES.

GEN. SMUTS' ULTIMATUM.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF STRIKERS PROBABLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 16.

Johannesburg.—The lull in operations is believed to denote that General Smuts is aiming at the unconditional surrender of the strike commands before overwhelming their forces, thus avoiding bloodshed. He has issued an ultimatum to Fordsburg commandos threatening bombardment unless they evacuate positions.

Aeroplanes opened operations at Fordsburg, the western district of Johannesburg, dropping notices ordering evacuation by eleven in the morning The night was the most disturbed night hitherto experienced and there was even sniping in the heart of the city and also heavy firing in the eastern suburb of Jeppestown. All other reef sections are cleared up. The firing mentioned above was probably the final burst of revolutionary activity. Satisfactory progress of Government operations is indicated in a communique of last night showing that troops have occupied the extensive Eastrand proprietary mines and captured 158 revolutionaries. The encircling movement is now complete in all affected areas except outlying portions of Johannesburg. Recruiting has stopped tnd ample reserves are available. The natives report that many revolutionaries were killed in the Sundass bombing raid. Eighty-six captured policemen have been released.

EVACUATION OF NOTIFIED DISTRICTS.

Pretoria.—While sniping continues in various quarters interest now centres in Fordsburg. Thousands of women and children have been moved out of the district consequent on the notices from aeroplanes, but a number of revolutionaries are determined to fight and remain. The policemen who were imprisoned there have been released. Government forces have carefully studied the situation at Fordsburg with a view to taking the best action to clear up effectively the storm centre. The show ground at Johannesburg is crowded with refugees.

PROPOSED ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS.

SENATOR MC CUMBER'S DRAFT MEASURE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 16.

Washington.—In the course of the debate on the Pacific Treaty in the Senate, Senator McCumber quoting a presidential platform point urging the establishment of an Association of Nations for world peace, submitted a draft measure providing for the conclusion of treaties and for the formation of such association to include Great Britain, United States, Italy, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan and Russia who are to agree to consult on all issues threatening wars for a fixed period and for investigation when hostilities are threatened. Senator McCumber described the Four Power Treaty as simply a united association of nations for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific and he proposed to extend it.

"NEW INDIA" AND "THE CHRONICLE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One need not be surprised at what Mrs. Besant's paper, "New India", has written about the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also complained in the same strain some time ago. Both the teacher and the disciple are unnecessarily horrified at the idea that the "Chronicle" has become more a Muslim paper and less an Indian paper. An attack is also made against Mr. Marmaduke Pickthal whose writings, by the way, were of the highest order and reached the loftiest pinnacle of journalistic sincerity as preached and practised by Mahatma Gandhi. And this is exactly the thing which is so much wanting in "New India" at present. Mrs. Besant perhaps does not know that the Khilafat is one of the Nationalists, and that the "Bombay Chronicle," being the mouthpiece of the Congress is bound to represent the Khilafat, Punjab and Swaraj in as clear a manner as possible. It is true that Mr. Pickthal used to write doctrinal essays occasionally. For example he once wrote one such essay on the Ramayan. It was very beautiful indeed and I am proud to say that Indian literature has grown richer thereby. There was a time when Mrs. Besant advocated Hindu-Muslim unity and laid stress on the manifold contributions of Islam to India. Why does she feel awkward now when a Muslim of Mr. Pickthall's calibre tries to show how beautiful some of the Islamic teachings are? This was done not with a view to propagate Islam through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle", but to bring about a closer understanding between the two great communities of India. Why did Mrs. Besant deliver on altogether different occasions her two lectures on Islam—one of these lectures is given in her "Birth of New India"—before audiences mostly consisting of non-Moslim? Surely she did it to make Hindus more sympathetic towards the religion of the Prophet of Arabia.—Yours, etc.

A MUSALMAN.

Bombay, March 8.

"A GENUINE FRIEND OF INDIA"

MR. MONTAGU'S SERVICES APPRECIATED BY COUNCIL

SIR M. DADABHOY'S RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 15.

The attendance was poor and the galleries were practically deserted when the Council of State reassembled this morning, after a week's holiday, to transact non-official business, including a resolution by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy expressing regret at Mr. Montagu's resignation. After question time the President announced that he had received from Mr. Raza Ali notice of a motion for leave to move for adjournment of the House in order to discuss the policy enunciated by the Government of India in their telegram of 28th February last to the Secretary of State and the consequence of its publication. This motion, said the President, was not in order. Because, any matter affecting the relation of His Majesty's Government with the Foreign States. Hence, the first part of the motion was out of order. As regards the second part of the motion, namely, the consequences of the publication of the telegram there was a resolution on the paper in the name of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and no motion should anticipate the subject matter of a resolution. Therefore, the motion of Mr. Raza Ali was ruled out of order.

Mr. Raza Ali quoted a precedent in support of his motion. But the President maintained his ruling.

SIR MANECKJI'S RESOLUTION.

At the request of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, the Council allowed him permission to move his resolution first in view of its importance. He moved recommending to the Governor-General in Council to communicate to the Secretary-of-State for India the sense of deep regret felt by this Council at the resignation of the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and its warm appreciation of his signal services to India generally and more especially in connection with the Reforms to which this Council owes its existence. The mover said this Council as the premier Council in India owed to itself the duty of expressing the profound sense of torrow felt throughout the length and breadth of this country by the retirement of one of India's most sincere and genuine friends, which news came like a bolt from the blue. In the long roll of illustrious Secretaries of State for India, no one had served this country more faithfully and with a more genuine interest in the progress and development of this country than Mr. Montagu. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy then referred in grateful terms to the services of Mr. Montagu in the announcement of 20th August, 1917, which brought about the Reform Act of 1920, as the first instalment of political liberty and a contribution to self-government for India. The action of the Government of India in despatching the telegram which culminated in the unfortunate retirement of the Secretary of State, was one that was wholly justified, legitimate and proper. If the Government of India had not sent that telegram expressing the feeling in India on the Treaty of Sevres, then they would have been guilty of gross dereliction of duty. Because, it was quite necessary in view of the forthcoming conference at Paris as well as in the interest of peace in this country. The people of India now knew that their Government had done everything in its power to protect the Moslem interests. This telegram was also justified from a constitutional point of view. Because, the Treaty of Sevres . . . .

DISCUSSION OF TURKISH TREATY RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Sir William Vincent: Is the Hon. Member right in discussing the Treaty of Sevres?

President: I think we have not yet approached that point.

Sir Maneckjee: Sir, India is an original member of the League of Nations and a signatory to the Treaty of Sevres and as such . . . . .

President: Now I think the Hon. Member is out of order.

Sir Maneckjee: What I say is that from all points of view, the action of the Government of India is justified. I only hope, for the good of this country, that a change in the Secretaryship will not mean or imply in the least a weakening of the policy, which the Government of India have so nobly and so courageously followed in the past, of raising the people of this country from their present position to a condition of equal partnership in the Empire. Whatever the reasons that compelled the resignation of Mr. Montagu, one thing should be borne in mind. The people of the Great Britain should depend for the prosperity and peace of Europe on the people of this country.

Mr. Raza Ali associated himself with the remarks of the mover and referred to Mr. Montagu's part in making India as an original member of the League of Nations. In conclusion, Mr. Raza Ali detailed the services rendered by Mr. Montagu in connection with the Khilafat question and moved as an amendment to the resolution the addition, at the end, of words "and the Khilafat question."

MR. MONTAGU—ESSENTIAL TO INDIA.

Mr. Sethna said that India had lost the services of one whose presence at the helm was very essential at this critical period. At every stage of his career as Secretary of State for India, he gave ample proof of his genuine regard for Indian interests. It was hoped that this successor would display not only the same courage, but what was more, the same fairness to India as Mr. Montagu did in regard to India's cotton excise duties, when he told only a year ago to a deputation from Lancashire that India must enjoy the same liberty and consider her own interests just as Great Britain and her other dominions. Mr. Montagu's resignation was evidently forced on him to give Mr. Lloyd George's Government some extension of life. But now it looked, as if its days were numbered and that a general election was not far off. If Mr. Montagu's party again came into power, it would be a proud day for India if Mr. Montagu was again offered and he accepted the office of the Secretary of State. In conclusion, Mr. Sethna by way of amendment requested the Government to send a copy of the resolution by telegram to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu.

SIR MIAN MUHAMAD SHAFI.

Hon. Mian Sir Muhamad Shafi on behalf of Government accepted the resolution which it would be not only their duty but their pleasure to communicate to the Secretary of State. Several members had referred to Mr. Montagu as being the author of the announcement of 20th August, but Sir Muhamad Shafi informed the House that the initiative towards the declaration of that policy calculated to satisfy Indian sentiment, was taken by Lord Chelmsford and had been decided upon before Mr. Montagu took the office of the Secretary of State. The speaker did not know that the legitimacy and propriety of Government of India sending that telegram had been questioned in any quarter either here in India or in England. It was clearly stated in the House of Commons that the Government of India acted properly in acquainting His Majesty's Government with the views of the people of India. The resignation of Mr. Montagu was the result of the permission given to the Government of India to publish the telegram without consulting the British Cabinet. It was hoped by more than one member that the resignation did not indicate a change either with regard to the Khilafat or the Reforms. In so far as Government of India were aware, nothing had been said by any authority at any stage to justify any such fear. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain replying to Sir John Rees had declared that the British Government's object had been and was to secure a just and honourable revision of the Treaty of Sevres.

NON-OFFICIAL APPRECIATION.

Then followed a string of speeches by about ten non-official members including Mr. Khaparde, Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Lala Sukhbir Sinha, and Lala Ram Sarandas, who all spoke eulogistically of Mr. Montagu's services and deplored his resignation. Mr. Baker, I.C.S., Bombay, did not think that any useful purpose would be served by the motion of Sir Maneckjee Dalabhoy, but he would not vote against the resolution. Because, as worded it might be regarded as a harmless formality.

Hon. Mian Sir Muhamad Shafi moved for the closure of debate and the resolution together with the amendment of Mr. Raza Ali relating to Mr. Montagu's services in connection with the Khilafat question and that of Mr. Sethna that it be telegraphed to Mr. Montagu, was put and carried.

REDUCTIONS.

(Continued from page 5.)

lunch and proceeded to vote on the eighth demand of about 74 crores under Railways. Mr. Kamat moved for reduction of 73 lakhs in the charges proposed under General Superintendence. He complained of extravagance under superintendence and believed it required very close investigation. He instanced the cases of B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways. The expenses of the former with about one crore less than those of G. I. P. with about 3,300 mileage. The reason for this was that G. I. P. was paying its staff extravagantly and that B. B. & C. I. was comparatively more Indianised, and therefore was run cheaply. He asked the Member-in-charge of Railways as to what had been done in the past year on the question of Indianisation.

Mr. Joshi observed that technical posts in Railways were of a very limited number compared with the huge number of non-technical posts where Indians could be taken, but which were at present filled by Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Innes said Government had issued to all railway administrations a circular letter informing them that Government was in favour of Indianisation and that those managements should try to fall in line with this policy. He quoted from the Acworth Committee Report to show that that body had opined that the present emoluments in the higher posts of Indian Railways, were entirely inadequate as compared with other countries and could not attract really capable men. He showed that expenses of the G. I. P. as compared with the B. B. & C. I. were more due to the fact that the traffic handled by the former was almost double that of the latter.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer wanted an explanation as to why the material available in the country was not employed and as to why Europeans and Indians doing the same work were paid differently.

Colonel Waghorn quoted figures to show how far Indianisation had already proceeded.

DR. GOUR WANTS DEEDS—NOT WORDS.

Dr. Gour bitterly attacked Government members for not answering or evading the straight questions put to them by Mr. Joshi and Mr. Kamat. The House, he said, was determined to put an end to railway bureaucracy and for that they would begin Indianisation from the top. They wanted deeds not words and platitudes and vague promises. If Government wanted grants it must faithfully carry out the policy of Indianisation and must see that the Central Railway Advisory Council sat along with the Railway Board not in an advisory capacity only but to control the policy of the Railways.

Dr. Sarbhadhikari remarked that there was ample scope for the training of Indians in India. If only Government was serious about it.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, replying to the question of Mr. Joshi, said the railway expenditure had not been so far even placed before the Standing Finance Committee, but that Government would be quite prepared to place in the future before the Committee all votable items under Railways whih concerned the establishment.

Sir Montagu Webb said of all demands it would be extremely unwise to effect a cut under Railways. He did not like the running of railways cheaply by the sacrifice of efficiency.

CUT OF 25 LAKHS EFFECTED.

Mr. Samarth, the chief whip of the National Party, opposed the large reduction proposed by Mr. Kamat and said he would later on give his support to a motion for reduction of 25 lakhs.

Mr. Kamat withdrew his amendment and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey moved his resolution for a cut of 25 lakhs. He said while he believed that at present the railways needed for their development every pie that India could afford, th reduction he had moved was directed merely to effect small economy in the working expenses.

Mr. Innes accepted the proposed reduction amidst applause. He said it should be taken as an indication that the Railway Board would exercise during the coming year the most rigorous economy consistent with efficiency. The proposed reduction was then put and unanimously accepted. The demand under Railways reduced by 25 lakhs was then granted.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

NON-VIOLENCE CANNOT FAIL.

M. ABDUL BARI'S CONFIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 15.

Maulana Abdul Bari wiring from Lucknow says:

Mr. Gandhi kindly came to see me at Ajmere just a day before his arrest We had a long consultation together and I announce it publicly that the disappointment I felt after his attitude at Bardoli was removed to a great extent and my confidence in his programme revived. I do not think that the non-violent non-co-operation has failed at all, and if conducted on these lines which Mr. Gandhi desires it to be conducted we will gain all our demands. His arrest has confirmed me still more in the success of his programme. I have taken myself to spinning on charkha in his honour.

Mr. Gandhi asked me to convey the following messages to the public (1) That there should be no demonstration or *hartal* on his arrest;

(2) That mass civil disobedience should not be taken up and nonviolence should strictly be adhered to;

(3) That full attention should be paid to the removal of untouchability, drunkenness and that the use of Khadar should be encouraged;

(4) That after his arrest people should centre their hopes in Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

INDIAN STAMP ACT AMENDMENT

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandaverker presiding.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad moved the second reading of Bill No. 5 of 1922 (a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899) as amended by the Select Committee.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani opposed the Bill on the ground that it was not necessary, that it was illegal and foreign in conception and that it would inflict great hardships on the people.

The President said he had ruled that this Council had the power to pass such a Bill and by passing the first reading, the Council had shown that it had jurisdiction to pass the Bill. Therefore, he asked speakers not to touch on that point in the course of the debate.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai said if Government had a surplus they would spend it in something or other. If they passed the Bill, Government would have about two crores of rupees on their hands, which he thought was not necessary.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe opposing the Bill asked whether Government would not be well-advised in undertaking the legislation in the next session, thus giving ample opportunity to the public of sending in their representations. The Bill was only published on the 14th February and the speaker received it on the 16th and he asked that members should be given an opportunity of consulting their constituents and of considering over its provisions. Another grievance of his was that the Bill gave additional revenue and he wanted to know whether it was not right that both the officials and non-officials should think that it was perfectly legitimate for the people to know what kinds of changes had been made. He thought the public should be given some more latitude and the second reading should wait until the next session. Mr. Sathe complained that the people of Bombay were not made to pay their share of the tax and he moved an amendment that the Bill be read a second time at the next session of the Council.

After a good deal of discussion the amendment was thrown out. The Bill was then considered clause by clause. There was a number of amendments standing against the names of several members, most of which were moved.

Is your Baby being fed correctly?

Every Mother

no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority of all that touches baby's welfare and contains clear and informative article:—

The Importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding. Feeding after Weaning Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy. General Management and Clothing Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfaction. The care of the Nursing Mother, etc. etc.

TO ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD
Special representative for India
Box 2198, G. P. O CALCUTTA.

Mrs. _____

will be pleased to receive a copy of the "Allenburys" booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Sree Charkha

During the last few months many new improvements in the Sree Charkha have been made and the present model contains the following special features.

1. A wire strut for adjusting the tension of the driving shring most accurately.
2. Improved fine spindle with about 6 revolutions per turn of the handle enabling fine yarn to be drawn out.
3. A new and very neat Folding Wire Chalka or Yarn Winder.

The former features of brass bearings removable spindles, etc., are also made more accurately.

Price complete Rs. 5.

Advance of Re. 1 must accompany every order.

FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER & CO.

NEAR WEST END CINEMA,
GIRGAUN, BOMBAY NO.4.

Your Grey & White Hair will turn JET BLACK

TRY AT ONCE

Somal Hair Dye

STOCKED BY CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

—Agents Wanted.—

Somal Company,
B Dept. P. O. Box 830, BOMBAY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

Letts & Collin's Diaries
&
Raphael Tucks Calenders

offered at

50% Reduction

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
314, Hornby Road, Fort
BOMBAY.

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupalaehadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscops or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag. District.

SAJAN & Co.
FORT. BOMBAY.

ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED
FLOORING
MARBLE
TILES

Suppliers to
Government Public Works
Department & Native States.
Tel. Add. SAJANCO. BOMBAY.

Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
ONE RATE
225 Kalbadevi Road Bombay

COTTON FEATURES

worked out by Astrology and supplied either daily, weekly or monthly, on a moderate charge.

HUNDREDS GAINED
with our forecast.
ONCE TRIED, EVER TRIED
write to:—
B. H. GANOO,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY?

VERBEST (3 in 1) House wives Wonder Best.

Will clean and polish all metals and glassware. Will remove all stains from clothing etc., without injury to the finest fabrics. Is a sure and certain death to bed bugs and other vermin. And is grand as a shampoo for the head, it stops and prevents dandruff

Price Rs. 1-8.

From the

VERBEST (3 in 1) Coy.,
Grant's Building, Colaba, BOMBAY.
—AGENTS WANTED.—

AMBER TIPS

Is the kind of Tea you have always been longing for, but have never been able to get.

WHY?

Because the bulk of this quality of Tea is usually exported to [illegible] countries, where the people [illegible] refuse to drink inferior tea.

Demand Amber Tips from your dealer and

DRINK NO OTHER.

The output is entirely reserved for India.

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND,
Rs. 1-8.

PEKOE BLEND,
Rs. 1-4.

Send for particulars of our prize competition and try to win Rs. 5,000. It is as easy as drinking tea.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
AMBER TIPS BUILDING,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A.A.A. 13.

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society was held on Monday at Government House, H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd presiding.

On the motion of Lady Reed, seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Houston, the Society's report for 1921 was adopted. Dr. Mrs. Dadabhai, Dilshad Begum and Sir Temulji Nariman were then re-appointed members of the committee.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were re-elected auditors.

H. E. LADY LLOYD'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd then delivered the following speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Of all the many usuful undertakings and admirable societies with which I have the honour and pleasure of being associated in this Presidency, there is not one in which I take a keener and more personal interest than this, which is engaged in carrying on a work which, as I believe you all know already, lies perhaps nearer my heart than any other.

The meeting we are holding here to-day, gives me a very peculiar satisfaction, because I think it marks a quite definite stage in our, progress and I believe we shall find from now, onwards that our road, though like all the paths of human endeavour and human aspiration, it will no doubt continue to wind uphill all the way will yet ascend on a rather easier gradient than hitherto, and we shall discover as we pursue it, a prospect of ever-widening vistas, and the light of an ever increasing hope, gradually intensifying into fulfilment.

The last two years have been pioneer years, years of struggle and difficulty, years as our report words it, of foundation-laying, both financially and experimentally we have had many problems to solve, and more than one set-back during our efforts at solving them, and yet, as we pause today to take breath, and cast a backward look over the ground we have covered, I think our chief feeling must be one of thankfulness that we have already been able to travel so far, and to attain so much.

Of the capital we needed, we have succeeded in raising three-quarters of the sum required owing to the wonderfully generous response of the Bombay public; and this capital, soundly, and wisely invested by our late Hon. Treasurer and her advisers, provides us with a solid income for our work, an income which we hope will be gradually expanded by further generous gifts and annual subscriptions, untill we are enabled to carry out our entire programme, both in Bombay, and in the mofussil.

Full details are given in the report as to the manner in which our income is expended, so I will not further enlarge on them, beyond saying that our budget estimate this year includes a provision for assistance to be rendered to affiliated societies working in the districts and that we also hope to pay special attention to the instruction of the mother by means of magic-lantern pictures and simple lectures, and to the education of local dais, so to spread knowledge, and raise standards over as wide an area as possible. The number of centres is also to be increased up to the full limit of our present income and we hope to maintain at least one creche a Day Nursery. In this connection I would like to mention that it would very greatly increase the value of our work if Day Nurseries, for the babies of working mothers, could be attached to all our centres, but they are expensive things, and we cannot afford them at present. Our hope is that generous donors will come forward to endow them in particular areas, when they realise how much good they would be doing. As regards personnel, the Society has suffered severely this year in the loss of Lady Reed, our late chairman and Dr. Lankester, who filled the post of Hon. Secretary. To both these able, devoted and wise workers, the Society owes a debt which we cannot pay, nor I express. But I know the meeting would like to place on record their most sincere gratitude to these invaluable helpers. As also to Mrs. Taleyarkhan, our retiring Hon. Treasurer, whose services have been consistently and loyally given to the Society from the first moment of its exitences.

EULOGY OF WORERS SERVICES.

In spite of these very considerable losses however, the Society has been most fortunate in retaining the support and assistance of the other old and tried members of the original committee, one of the most valued of whom, namely, Mrs. J. B. Petit, has now become our Chairman. It is impossible to over-rate what she has done for the Society from first to last, and with hers, I should like also to mention the services, of Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy, who was, I think, one of the first people with whom I talked on the subject of Infant Walfare, on my arrival in Bombay, and who has worked devotedly in the cause ever since. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas has kindly consented to replace Mrs. Taleyarkhan as Hon. Treasurer, and I think we shall all agree that our financial interests could not be in better hands. Colonel Houston, too, has most kindly consented to succeed Dr. Lankester as our Hon. Secretary, and I know I shall only be expressing the feelings of the meeting in welcoming him most cordially, in our midst, and thanking him in advance for all he is going to do for us. Last but not least, I feel we must congratulate ourselves on having secured the services of Miss Nye as our superintendent, a lady who has convinced us all during the short time she has been in charge that her competence as an organiser is only equalled by her knowledge of the details of her week, and that her genuine sympathy from and interest in both mothers and babies is probably greater than either. No one who has seen her, as I have, presiding at an early morning gathering in one of the Society's centres can fail to receive the impression that we are working on the right lines, and that our movement is worthy of continued support from the public. I should like to ask every woman in Bombay, who is interested in children, and who realizes all they mean to us to pay a visit to one of the centres, and having done so, to talk of what she sees there to all her friends. I want to make this work we are trying to do among the children of our race the personal concern of every mother in the world; for this indeed is what it truely is; it ought to matter to each one of us that every baby, if it lives at all should have as good a chance of a healthy life as our own have. If the women will go and see for themselves what is being done, and what still remains to do, I have no doubt at that Infant Welfare work, here and elsewhere, will expand and grow, adapting itself as it does so to the peculiar needs of each community, until we find that the standard is definitely raised everywhere, and that the children of the world are begining to get a fair start in life. So far Bombay has taken a fine share in this world movement, and all the sins indicate that we shall not stand still now that we have made so fair a beginning.

Mrs. Gray proposed a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency. In seconding the motion Sir Temulji said that it was due to the efforts of her Excellency that they were able to collect Rs. 60 lakhs for that work.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

COURT FEES BILL.

PASSED IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, March 14.

At the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the second taxation measure, viz., Court Fees Bill was passed after two full days' discussion. The amnded bill was a short one containing sixteen clauses only. Notices of no fewer than 106 amendments were given with a view to whittle down the Bill. Of these 19 were not moved, 14 were withdrawn, 10 carried of which nine were verbal and remainder negatived. Discussion on third measure. Amusements Taxation Bill will be taken up to-morrow.

In deference to the desire of the Members of the Bengal Council to place on record their appreciation of Mr. Montagu's services to India and to convey to him the expression of the Council's gratitude, Lord Ronaldshay allowed a resolution to be moved at to-morrow's meeting of the Council. Half an hour's time was granted to discuss the resolution on condition that comment on the action of His Majesty's Government or on the Foreign Policy of His Majesty's Government is scrupulously avoided.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE'S LETTER.

The Aryan Excelsior League of Bombay submitted a letter which was signed by 28 members of the League to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject of introducing compulsory Primary Education in the City. The letter pointed out the impossibility of achieving the object of the present programme of the Corporation and said that on a voluntary basis not to speak of bringing more than 80 per cent. of the number of school-going children within ten years, it would be impossible to bring that per centage of children even in twenty years. The letter suggested the Corporation to introduce compulsion according to the Act passed by the Government, and further advised the Codporation to adopt the two-shifts principle recognised by the Minister of Education. To his letter, the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation has replied saying that the subject matter of the letter is under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation.

RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES

EFFORTS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Director of Information writes:—

"The beneficent work done in the Criminal Tribes Settlements provides the most efficacious and permanent cure of a social evil peculiar to India. There were in the Bombay Presidency ten such settlements in the year 1920, not including a few minor ones in the Bijapur District. The total number in these settlements was 10,778.

Spinning mills provide the chief source of employment for the settlers. In this connection, the changes to be introduced by the Factory Acts, would mean a great deal to the settlers.

Education is becoming the most important factor in the settlement work. An indication of this is afforded by the fact that whereas in 1918 about 1,600 children attended the settlement schools, in 1920 the number exceeded 2,400. The education given is that of the usual primary standards with special attention paid to cleanliness and gardoning and first aid. Special facilities for the bathing of the children were provided in half these schools.

The primary education the greatest difficulty lay in getting the children to pass from the infants into the first standard, the main reason being that as the child knew only the dialect of his caste, marathi or Kanarese had to be taught as an altogether new language. The schools have, however, been reorganized and special attention paid to this problem."

Small-pox in a virulent form is prevalent in the city and also in some mofussil stations.

A Calcutta message of March 14 says:—Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and thirteen thirtytwo pence and demand bills one shilling three and seven sixteenth pence.

Awarded Gold Medal
International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.
Glaxo
BUILDS BONNIE BABIES
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

The Food of Kings for your Baby

Kings command the best the world can give, and the Royal Infant has the best medical advice, the best nurses, the best food obtainable.

Glaxo is privileged to display the Royal Arms of Italy and Spain because the infant sons of the Kings of Italy and Spain were brought up on Glaxo

Your Baby is a King, and demands as his Royal right the best that you can give him. Glaxo—the food of Kings—is, therefore, the food King Baby must have.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
BOMBAY.

Shem-el-Nessim
SCENT of ARABY

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes.
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Build up YOUR HEALTH

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF THE FAMOUS

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

SARSAPARILLA

Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

FOR PIMPLES, LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD

Digitized by the Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

Prof T. K GAJJAR'S

Tonic { 104, C. P. Street, Fort, near Hongkong Bank, Bombay. } Remedies.

Influenza Pneumonia:—Preventive and Curative, Rs. 1-0-0.
Liver Solution 1/4—for Liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re. 1-8-0 and 2-8-0
Fever Drops:—for all fevers Re. 1-0-0 and 0-5-0
Ague mixture:—for Malaria ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Write for free catalogue to the above address.

·66

SPECIFICATION

13''' Size; well finished gilt movement; 15 Ruby Jewels; patent lever encasement; real compensation balance, tempered steel hair spring; strong keyless action enamelled dial; bold numerals with seconds.

A Gentleman's Wrist Watch Par Excellence

"SWASTIKA"

KEYLESS LEVER

All that a watch is expected to do, it does! But, the cases being made specially strong and substantial, it obviously renders a more lengthy and satisfactory service

9 ct. Gold, Metal Inner Dome Rs. 90.
14 ct. Gold, Metal Inner Dome Rs. 110.
18 ct. Gold, Gold, Inner Dome Rs. 145.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

Catalogue free on request.

BOMBAY: 373, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA: 14, Dalhousie Sq.

OVER ONE LAC SATISFIED USERS IN INDIA ALONE.
Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick (B. L. M.A.M.D.)

OLDEST IC-MIC COOKER ONLY RELIABLE

Cooks, Bakes, Fries, refrigerates several dishes, all together in one hour. Absolutely no attention needed while cooking as scorching or over-boiling is impossible. Half-anna worth of Spirit, Charcoal, Coke, Kerosine, Fire-wood, etc., will cook, Carry like a tiffin carrier during cooking while you travel.

	Small (1 man)	Big (2 m)	Special (4 m)	Above-special (6 m)	Below-family (8 m)	Family (12m)
Ordinary	21-8	16-8	24	35	41	45
Brass	16-8	21	32	45	51	55

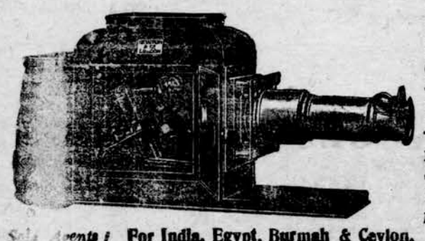
Free Catalogue from—Manager, IC-MIC COOKER, 29, College Street, CALCUTTA.
Can also be had from D. D. POSTWALLA & Co. 277, Hornby Road, Fort and MANEKJI & Co. Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Price do not include Freight, Packing, etc.

Are You Liverish?

A common accompaniment of "liverishness" is a feeling of despondency and irritability. Little things, that ordinarily would not disturb you, get magnified out of all proportion to their importance. Perhaps you have throbbing headaches, or blurred vision. Or you may be troubled with biliousness and depression. All this comes about because the liver is not doing its work properly.

What is wanted is an effective liver corrective and tonic, and there is no better help for a tired and overworked liver and stomach than Mother Seigel's Syrup, made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of roots, barks and leaves. Just 30 drops in water, taken after meals, will make all the difference in your well-being. Test Mother Seigel's Syrup for yourself, and prove its worth.

TRY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP



NEWTON'S OPTICAL LANTERNS

PROJECTION APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR LECTURING AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Sole Agents: For India, Egypt, Burmah & Ceylon.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
and at—Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Delhi, Simla, Lucknow and Karachi

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add water only.

Horlick's malted milk

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

All Stores & Bazaars.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR.
Public Account.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COLLARS GLAZED at One Anna each.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co
LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS. BOMBAY

Consumption

Proofs of cures submitted to leading papers.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.A., T. C. D.
LUCKNOW.

OTTO-DE-ROSE NO A 1.

An Ideal Perfume for handkerchief. Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajahs, etc. Price one dram Glass Stoppered phial Re. 2-8-0 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & CO., Perfumers,
Dept. B. C. 4. Hospital St., Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

SAVE

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR

"HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME"?

HOME SALES FOR BUSINESSMEN.

A convenient dipository for everyday savings.

HOME SAFES FOR HOUSEWIFES.

Take a Home Safe and save your surplus regularly to make a provision for the rainy days.

HOME SAFES FOR CHILDREN.

Encourage in them the habit of thrift and regular saving by opening with us "Home Savings Safe Savings Bank Accounts" in their names.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

FREE! FREE!!

One Fancy and durable fountain pen with a dropper, 1 dozen nib, 1 dozen transfer picture with 2 grosses of Blue black.

INK TABLET

price Re 1 one table is sufficient for full of inkpot.

SULAV INK FACTORY.
180 Upper Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Old Safety Razor Blades

We resharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-8 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper Rs. 15 each. All Post free. MATHEWS & CO., 99, Medows Street (opposite Coraaglia), Bombay.

ABBE HAMONS

20, WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.

Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes, Rheumatism Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc. Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Lois of the Faculty of Paris.

Sole Agents:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS,
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List Free on Application.

TRY
CARNEIGIE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
BEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Hunyadi Janos Natural Mineral Water
Treacher's Supari Tooth Paste

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Wines, Stores, Provisions
AND
General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, Bombay
Estd. 1830.

DR. H. . BATLIWALA SONS CO., Ltd.

MEDICINES.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
BATLIWALA'S Ague Mixture—for Influenza Malaria and all kinds of fevers. Rs. 1-2-0
BATLIWALA'S Ague Pills—for Influenza Malaria and all kinds of fevers. Rs. 1-8-0.
BATLIWALA'S Bal-Amrit—for week debilitated and rickety children and thin Adults Tonics. Rs. 1-2-0.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure All) Balm—for Headache all kinds of pains Rheumatic pains, Neuralgia Sciatica, chest pain etc. As. 14.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhœa (Cholerol) Mixture—for cholera, diarrhœa vomiting etc. Rs. 1-4
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets—one grain and two grains 100 in a bottle Rs. 1-12 and 2-4.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills—for Pale faces; nervous debility and anæmic people Rs. 1-8
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment—for ring worm, dhobies itch, and all kinds of Itches found in skin troubles. Ans.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder—cleanses and preserves teeth in a best manner Ans. 6

Liberal discount to trade
Tel. Adr. BATLIWALA P. O. Warli
BOMBAY No. 18
Warli, BOMBAY.

Indian Capital-Indian Management.

Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Guaranteed Perfectly Pure and Free from Animal Fats Made according to the Latest Practice for High class Soaps.

Expert Opinions.—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT.

Bombay 26th September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all testes applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes an the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.
—MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Chemical Analyser to Government

Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponfied product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

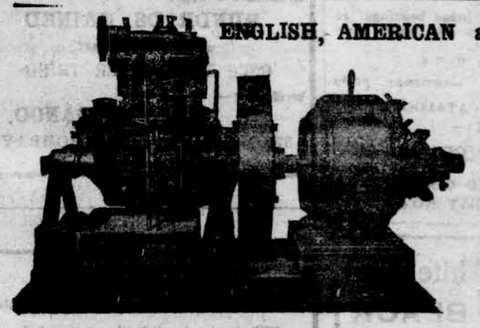
The Soap is a credit to the skin and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd) J. Ross, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.
Analyst,

Most of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from decesed animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash and bran.

GODREJ'S SOAPS are absolutely free from any adulteration and therefore last much longer than imported soaps.

FACTORY—Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay.



ENGLISH, AMERICAN and GERMAN

Direct coupled ELECTRIC LIGHTING SETS in 32, 110 and 220 volts from ½ K. W. to 18 K.W. with or without Batteries. In stock for immediate delivery.

Full particulars on application.

PRICES beyond COMPETITION.

GLUBWALLA & Co.,

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The India Provident Co., Ltd.,

Head Office—29, Grey STREET, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses on the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the intimation, which was quite an extraordinary affair I experinced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business."

BASIKLAL BANERJEE, (118-2 Tollygunge Road. CALCUTTA)

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivi
and at all Chem

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Modern Street, Fort, Bombay.